INSURANCE

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I9

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE

Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

I 10

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 234– BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

General Amnesty In Kashmir State.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM CITY.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 5.

At the Darbar celebrating the 36th birthday of His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness made the announcement of general amnesty to all political prisoners and persons under trial for offences against the State.

The special notification giving military and police extra powers for enforcement of order is withdrawn and troops recalled from the city.

Soon after taking his seat His Highness handed over a sealed cover to the Prime Minister who read out the Royal Proclamation making the above announcement. Great satisfaction is felt at the conciliatory policy of the Maharaja.—A. P.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF ARREST.

Sequel To Defiance Of Order.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

A Punjab Government communique states:—"Full details regarding the arrest of Maulvi Mazharali and a jatha of Muhammedans on October 4, at a point approximately ten miles from Jammu border have not yet reached the Punjab Government. From the information at present available it appears that Maulvi Mazharali on the morning of October 4 collected a jatha of 160 volunteers with the avowed intention of forcing his way into Kashmir through the cordon of the State Guards. The excitement displayed by the jatha was such that the District Magistrate was satisfied that if it proceeded, a clash must result between it and the armed forces of the State on the border of the State territory with serious consequences.

REFUSE TO DISPERSE.

Accordingly, he issued an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting all but "bona fide" travellers from going into the State. The jatha refused to obey these orders or to disperse when called upon by a Magistrate to do so. It was declared an unlawful assembly. The leaders then attempted to break through the police cordon and were arrested. The rank and file of the jatha remained on the road till 5-30 p.m. when their numbers were increased to about 200 by fresh arrivals through the city. Th crowd then again attempted to break through the police. They were arrested and taken back to Sialkot. In effecting the arrests no force was used and no injuries were inflicted. All is quiet in Sialkot."—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	5.72
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.60
Difference	—.12

Broach expectation Rs. 160

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	4.17
To-day's opening	4.11
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	4.03
Difference	—.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 5.

Silver ready	17 1/4
Higher	+14
Silver forward	17 7/16
Higher	+14

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

1st settlement	58-0-0
2nd settlement	54-0-0

LONDON CONFERENCE HEADING FOR THE ROCKS

Muslim Reactionaries Play Into Hands Of British Diehards

"BIG BROTHER" PREPARES A NEW BOMB-SHELL

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM AS ELUSIVE AS EVER.

Mahatma Gandhiji's efforts for finding out a solution for the Minority question seem doomed to failure.

Our Staff Correspondent cabling on Sunday from London states "On the whole, instead of coming any nearer a solution the various parties are as far from each as before and to-day these private conferences and negotiations have created bitterness and unnecessary irritation."

British Diehards Jubilant.

The British Government and die-hards are jubilant at the success of their clever manouvring. Mr. MacDonald, inspite of his pious platitudes and professions of impartiality did not allow Sir Ali Imam to speak at the first meeting of the Minorities Committee, knowing fully well that Sir Ali Imam not a communalist.

Bullying Tactics.

Mahatma, optmistic that he is, is daily offering fresh terms to meet the Muslim communalists' demands but the reactionaries backed up by the Tories and to a certain extent the British Ministers believe in bullying.

Jinnah Roars.

While Dr. Shafaat Ahmed was prepared to accept 25 per cent. representation it was Mr. Jinnah who roared forth, "We must have ALL our 14 points."

"Big Brother's" Fresh Bombshell

The Muslim reactionaries have found in Dr. Ambedkar and Sir H. Carr good bedfellows. The "Big Brother" and Mr. Jinnah are preparing a fresh bombshell which they intend to throw at the R. T. C. delegates very shortly.

Won't Stand Bullying.

The Hindu Sabhaites, including Dr. Moonje, in spite of their disagreement with Mahatma, are prepared to go to any length provided a solution of the minority question is forthcoming. But what they object to are the bullying tactics of the Muslim and other minority community nominees at the dictation of the enemies of India's freedom.

(For detailed Report see page 12).

"Big Brother" Sets Up His Shop In Piccadilly.

KHILAFAT OFFICE IN LONDON.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has opened a Khilafat Office in Piccadilly, where a Red Crescent flag flutters as also on his residence and on his motor car.

Federal Structure Committee Adjourns.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

On the motion of Pandit Malaviya the Federal Structure Sub-Committee adjourned till October 8 after 15 minutes sitting. Lord Sankey accepting the motion revretted the necessity of adjournment which, he agreed, was in the circumstances unavoidable, but he hoped that further postponements would not be needed as all were anxious to press on with the work. Mahatma Gandhi drove straight to the Conference from Canterbury, the Dean accompanying him to London.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

Unofficial Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Unofficial Conference began its sitting at 3 p.m. and was still sitting at 5-45 p.m. It is understood that in order to appreciate fuull claims of the minority communities representatives of each community outlined their position and the questions discussed mainly concerned with percentage of representation and weightage and reservation of seats.—Reuter.

Some Ray Of hope.

MUSLIM REACTIONARIES VEERING ROUND.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his silence this afternoon as usual and the meeting of the informal committee on the Minority question met within closed doors. Strict secrecy is observed.

I, however, understand that wiser counsels are dawning upon the Muslim delegates to the R. T. C. and they are reportd to be becoming more and more reconcilable. I understand that the Muslim group is now offering fresh proposals accepting joint electorates on a population basis, provided the Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal is assured.

HIJLI INQUIRY

Chairman Leaves For Detention Camp.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, Chairman of Hijli Enquiry Committee, left for Hijli to-night. The enquiry which is open to press and public starts to-morrow at 9 a.m. It is understood that lawyers will be allowed to represent the case of detenus and cross-examine witnesses within cretain limits.—A. P.

SALE OF LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

Prominent citizens joined the temperance round organized by the Textile Labour Association as part of the Gandhi Week programme. The visitors inspected 21 unlicensed shops out of 64 of which a list had been prepared.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The Council of the French Rugby Federation has decided that clubs should be required to furnish a medical certificate for all players and also that parental consent must be obtained by players in the League matches under 20 years of age.—Reuter Special.

"IN DEFENCE OF MOON."

Revolver Shots To Scare Away Monster!

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Constantinople.—Shots fired "in defence of the Moon" resulted in several people being wounded and fifty arrested. Belief among the superstitious notes that the eclipse of the sun or moon is caused by a monster dragon roving the skies to devour men. So when the moon was oversnadowed faithful defenders fired revolvers to scare the monster, but the bullets found human resting places.

Turkish Minister Among Greek Athletes.

TUMULTUOUS RECEPTION.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Athens.—The Turkish Prime Minister Ismet Pasha, Foreign Minister Rusdi and M. Venizelos had a tempestuous reception from crowds of 60,000 at the stadium where M. Venizelos opened the second Balkan Olympiad. Athletes from five countries Greece, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia marched past the platform on which the two Premiers were seated to the cheers of thousands and roar of aeroplanes and seaplanes flying over the ground.

First Non-Stop Flight Between Japan And America.

FLIERS BACK HOME

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 5.

New York.—The American airmen Pangborn and Herndon landded at Wenatchee (Washington) this morning, comleting the first non-stop flight betweeen Japan and United States for which a Japanese newspaper has offered a prize of £5,000 sterling. As the landing gear was discarded after the take-off in Japan the plane landed on its "belly" smashing the propeller.

Kingsford-Smith Consults Nerve Specialist.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

After consulting a nerve specialist Kingsford Smithhas postponed his departure for Rome until to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INDIA IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Government is considering the question of female representation on the Burma Round Table Conference and also the grant of medals to the troops on North-West Frontier and is watching the course of events in Kashmir very carefully. These were the answers by Sir Samuel Hoare to questions to-day in the House of Commons.

Regarding Indian Budget Sir Samuel Hoare said that His Majesty's Government was satisfied that the increase in the revenues of India was falling on all classes of the community and was essential to balance the Budget. He pointed out that the difference in ordinary rates between British and non-British cotton piecegoods was now six and quarter against five per cent. previously. Other mitigating factors as far as Britain was concerned were duties on machinery and raw cotton. Moreover under present exchange conditions British exporters were favourably placed, compared to countries like Japan who adhere to gold standard. Sir Samuel Hoare added that in the course of discussions preceding the introduction of the emergency budget His Majesty's Government did everything in their power consistently with fiscal autonomy convention to lighten the burden falling on British trade as a result of the increased taxation and would continue to watch the situation in the sympathetic spirit.

Labourite Marley suggested enquiry into the "excessive" cost of Indan Army.

Sir S. Hoare: "That does not arise from the question."—Reuter.

FRESH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BARDOLI OFFICIALS.

Forcing Villagers To Sign Document Saying There Was No Coercion.

MR. GORDON OVER-RULES GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S APPEARANCE.

BARDOLI, Oct. 5.

Mr. Gordon, Inquiry Officer, who arrived here yesterday has notified that written complaints dealing with matters relevant to inquiry will be received in the office of the Inquiry at Bardoli up to 12th October.

Complaints should contain details regarding the amount of land revenue alleged to have been taken in excess of demand that should have been made and the method of coercion alleged to have been adopted by the police.

In case of public bodies or organisations a list of witnesses should be supplied giving brief details of the complaint in each case within the same period.

Preliminary procedure to be adopted with the inquiry commences at 1 p.m. to-day.

SIRDAR IN BARDOLI.

It is understood that Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will stay at Bardoli throughout the inquiry and will personally attend the Court from day to day.

—:o:—

The Bardoli Inquiry commenced this afternoon before Mr. R. G. Gordon, Inquiry Officer, at the Government Bungalow outside the Bardoli town.

Besides Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Counsel for the Congress, and the complainant Khatedars, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Congress with other Congressmen were present.

At the outset, the Inquiry Officer read a statement notifying his appointment and the terms of reference and the notification issed by him previously as well as the points for determination.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then addressed him giving his credentials. He said he appeared for the Congress as well as the Khatedars concerned in the inquiry.

"UNAUTHORIZED AND IRREGULAR."

Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, representing Government, objected saying that Mr. Desai's appearance was unauthorised and irregular. He argued that the Congress by its constitution could only appoint a legal representative by a resolution passed by the Congress. Besides the Khatedars, he said, should also present a Vakalatnama authorising Mr. Desai to appear on their behalf.

HIS AUTHORITY.

Mr. Desai replying contended that Mahatma Gandhi as the accredited representative of the Congress had arrived at an agreement with the Viceroy under which the present inquiry was agreed upon and that Mahatma Gandhi had openly and verbally instructed Mr. Desai to appear on behalf of the Congress. Mr. Desai contended that that was quite sufficient authority.

Further, the Congress President for the current year had the right to nominate counsel for the Congress, as Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had already done.—

Mr. Desai also declared if the Government pleaders' objection was upheld the Congress would have to reconsider their attitude towards the enquiry which would affect his future appearance before the Enquiry Court.

OBJECTION OVER-RULED.

Mr. Gordon overruled Dewan Bahadur Thakkoram's objection.

Mr. Desai then read out the opening of statement of the Congress case.

Mr. Gordon decided that the procedure would be regulated by Section 197 of the Land Revenue Code.

MR. DESAI SUBMITS HIS CASE.

Mr. Desai submitted a list of 16 villages to be included in the inquiry as being the villages where police was employed for revenue collection.

The Government Pleader agreed regarding the presence of police in ten of the villages. These would be taken up first for inquiry.

Mr. Desai giving explanation of his rights to appear for certain Khatedars of the village of Khoj said that 22 Khatedars of Khoj had signed statements to the Congress workers. Of them 7 were only witnesses and the others were complainants.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

It had come to Mr. Desai's knowledge that of the remaining 15 Khatedars who had signed statements seven had been made to put their signature by officials to a document stating generally that they paid revenue without coercion from police. Such statements were got signed by them by the Patel of the village between mid-night and 4 p.m. on October 2nd. Mr. Desai also agreed to give particulars of Khatedars of the several villages concerned and the general nature of their complaint.

The Inquiry was adjourned till Thursday when evidence relating to the complaint of the Khatedars of Rayam Village will be taken.—A. P.

LABOUR PARTY AND MEERUT PRISONERS

Fenner Brockway's Resolution Thrown Out

SCARBOROUGH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

At Labour Party Conference at Scarborough Stanley Hirst, the Chairman of National Executive, in his presidential address denounced the Government's economies as violation of the principle of equality of sacrifice, and urged public control of banking and opposed tariffs.

The Conference by card vote defeated by 15,00,000 votes to 6,71,000 votes motion of Mr. Fenner Brockway to refer back the section of Parliamentary report dealing with India because it did not refer to Meerut prisoners.

Mr. Brockway protested against the treatment of the Indian prisoners and "repressive" attitude of Indian administration and urged the release of prisoners.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST BATON CHARGE

Kirkwood Creates Scene In Commons

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Following the rioting in the streets of Glasgow by demonstrators against the cuts in the dols, Mr. MacGovern, M.P., and ten others were produced in the Police Court to-day and remanded to jail without bail until to-morrow.

Mr. MacGovern complained that a constable had kicked him, and the doctors who examined him stated that he was suffering from a bruise at the foot of his spine

As a sequel to the demonstration, there was an uproar in the House of Commons.

Mr. Maxton asked the Government if they were taking cognisance of the cause of the disturbances, or prefer to content themselves with repressive measures.

Mr. Kirkwood joined him in creating a scene in the House and declared "We are going to Glasgow to do what we can to defy law and authority. We do not mind if you take our lives, or we take yours. You can do any damned thing you like. We are not going to stand by and see our people being charged with the baton."

The speaker intervened.

REDUCTION IN BARDOLI ASSESSMENT.

How Govt. Carries Out Broomfield-Maxwell Proposals.

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"The Broomfield-Maxwell Committee appointed by Government in 1928 to enquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District made certain recommendations in paragraphs 125, 126, 127, 132, 140 and 143 of its report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. In their Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7259/24 dated 3rd January 1930, Government passed orders on these recommendations and explained later in a Press Note the nature of the enquiries which would be made in consequence. Supplementary instructions were issued in Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated the 14th June 1930, which was also published as a Press Note.

WORK OF RE-CLASSIFICATION.

The work of re-classification has been completed in the 33 villages out of 76 villages in the Chorasi Taluka for which it was necessary. As regards the Bardoli Taluka including the Valod Mahal similar work was to be done in 137 villages but it has been finished in 34 villages only owing to non-co-operation by the villagers. The results of the re-classification work will now be applied for reducing the assessments in the villages for which the work is complete. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that the work which remains to be done in the Bardoli taluka should be carried out when the people are ready to co-operate and arrangements should be made to re-start it as soon as practicable.

The reductions in assessment specified in the foregoing paragraphs and which are summarised below are due generally to natural changes and not to faulty classification originally. They are sometimed and should be given effect to from the current revenue year 1931-32:—

REDUCTION IN ASSESSMENT.

Item	Chorasi Rs.	Bardoli Rs.	Total Rs.
(i) Bhatha	4,860 15 0	10 0 0	4 870 15 0
(ii) Uttam Bagayat	206 9 0	34 11 0	241 4 0
(iii) Sub-soil	4,274 12 0	1,645 0 0	5,919 12 0
(iv) Old rice	194 7 0	1,097 2 6	1,291 9 6
(v) Deterioration on account of washing by streams	226 11 0	2,524 3 6	2,750 14 6
(vi) New pot kharab	162 8 0	86 10 6	249 3 6
(vii) Special scale reduction in Chorasi	13,169 11 0 (of which Rs. 5,610 8 0 will be for inam survey numbers)	...	13,169 11 0
Total	23,095 10 0	5,397 11 6	28,493 5 6

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—SALESMEN, SALES LADY, MANAGER, Selling Perfumery goods, Hair Oil and Scent for outdoor and Bombay. Pay 30 to 100 security cash 70 to 200. Apply by letter to the B. L. & CO., 331A, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
A R5966

POST—PRIVATE SECRETARY, possessing the highest qualifications in English; and must know Sanskrit. Salary up to Rs. 2,000 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th October, 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
A 3684

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R30C

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

FUTURE predicted wonderfully through YOGA. Data unnecessary. Remit Rupee One. No interviews. "VENOJ", Room 29, 286, Frere Road, Bombay.
P R5962

For Sale.

FOR SALE—DELCO ELECTRIC LIGHT GENERATING MACHINE—With batteries, useful for private buildings where general Electric Power is not available. Was in working order until now at Andheri. For particulars apply to H. B. GUZDER, Beach House, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
N R5961

Trade Announcement.

GROW your own Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, English Roses, in your own gardens, catalogue of all kinds of seeds and plants is free from:—L. R. BROTHERS, Seedsmen & Nurserymen, Saharanpur U. P.
F F 5932

ENQUIRIES INVITED for investments, Mortgage arranged, Loans advanced to any extent on Properties, jewellery, shares, Mills, Jagiries, etc., from respectable clients. Apply P. B. Mehta, No. 60, Medow Street.
T R5963

Educational

WELL EXPERIENCED First Class M.Sc. is ready to coach students upto B.Sc. in Physics, Chemistry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Post Box 308, Bombay.
E 5967

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns t the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns r in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF SHOPS IN THE RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS AT MATUNGA.

The Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of Steel work in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Matunga.

The prescribed Form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received and the specification can be obtained at his Office at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3/- which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Friday, 30th October, 1931.

L. BIGG-WITHER,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.
3730

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 15230 in National Insurance Company, Ltd., on the life of Mr. Shivji Poonja Kothari, of Messrs. Shivji Poonja Kothari & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, Kothari Building, New Bazar, Sangli, having been lost Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matter pending concerning the Policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Company Ltd.
7, Council Street,
Calcutta.
3731

NOTICE.

An unknown person (who is said to style himself as Amola), holds himself as a representative of our firm and thereby is securing orders and advances. On behalf of our firm. The person in question Mr. Amola has never been our representative either now or in the past. The public is, therefore, hereby informed through this notice that the firm will not be responsible for loss of any nature sustained by dealing with the person in question.
P5964

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th October, 1931, to Monday the 26th October 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1931.
3726

Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 31st October 1931 for supplying Stationery, Paper and Miscellaneous Articles. Apply for Tender to the Manager, Press and Stationery, Gwalior Government.—Price Rs. two only.
3732

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 29th day of September, 1931, under instructions from Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Homi C. Sethna and Bai Tehmina F. E. Bharucha and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mahomed Joosab Gulzar pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1930, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part our client, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interests in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at De' Lisle Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1200 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 709, New No. B/12698 and New Survey No. 1/2687 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2259 (1), 2259 (1a) and Street Nos: 316, 316aa and bounded, on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West by Government vacant ground, on or towards the North by the property of Sha Devji Kessowji and on or towards the South by a water passage.

Dated this 5th day of October 1931.

RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3733

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort,

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIANO, SWEET-TONED GRAMOPHONE WITH CABINET GLASS, CROCKERY & PLATEDWARE, ETC., (VERY SPARINGLY USED.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "West-Ward Ho" Carter Road, Bandra, at the entrance of Rajan Village; valuable made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, chairs sideboard, dinnerwaggon, Velvet and Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Piano, Drawing room cabinet, gramophone with cabinet and records mirror and panel door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, show cases, dressing chest of drawers, hatstand, glass, crockery and platedware etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

SALE of the Property, known as Tannery Buildings and other properties at Kurla, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers 123, Medows Street.

By order of H.H. Wadia, Esq., the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929: (Abdul Karim vs. Bai Bibibai, widow and others) and in pursuance of the directions given under the decree made in the said Suit dated the 6th day of February, 1931, and Consent Judge's order dated 10th April, 1931, the undersigned will sell on the above-mentioned date and place the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—Pieces of land together with the buildings or chawls known as Tannery Buildings, situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—

Original Survey Nos. 112, Pot No. 18, 13, 17 part and 17. Revision Survey Nos. 112, Hissa Nos. 18, 17, 19, 8/2 part, admeasuring in all about 2754 square yards but according to the conveyance dated 18th July 1928 the area is 2567 square yards and old Nos. 129 and 130 and bearing Municipal No. 64 and assessed at Rs. 1/2/9.

SECONDLY:—Piece of leasehold land together with the foundation standing thereon situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and bearing Survey No. 110, Felni No. 10 (Hissa No. 10) and Hissa No. 13, area ft. 75 x 75.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY:—Pieces of land together with shed, structures and buildings situate at Bazar Ward Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, bearing the following numbers:—Entry Nos. formerly 41 but now D1463, 38, 37, 35, 34, 36, 49 and 50. Survey Nos. 5, Hissa No. 10/1; 9/1 part 8, 6, 5/1, 7/1 part, 1 and 2 admeasuring in all about 27-6/16 Gunthas; and assessed at Rs. 2-14-6; in all and bearing Municipal Nos. 32, 33 and 34.

SECONDLY:—Vacant leasehold land situate, at Bazar Ward, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, bearing Survey No. 6, Hissa No. 3 (part) and admeasuring 5276½ sq. ft. or threabout.

LOT NO. 3.

FIRSTLY:—All that undivided one half share of the plaintiff Abdul Karim Fakirmahomed and the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces or parcels of land situate, at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, in the Taluk South Salsette in the District Bombay Suburban, and bearing the following numbers:

Original Survey Nos. 73, 75, 130, 131, etc. Pot Nos. 3, 6, 8; etc. Revision Survey Nos. 73; 75; 130; 131; etc.; Hissa Nos. 3, 6, 8, 11, 20, etc. and assessed at Rs. 17-13-6.

SECONDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces or parcels of land situate, at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—Original Survey No. 75, Revision Survey No. 75, Pot Nos. 4, 15; area 5778 sq. yds. and 182 sq. yds, and assessed at Rs. 5/4/0 and annas two and pies six.

THIRDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces of land situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—Original Survey Nos. 74, 84, (Pot No. 15) Revision Survey No. 75 74 84, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12; area 1536 square yards; 1089 square yards; 3872 square yards; 636 square yards and 2602 square yards and assessed at Re.1-8-0; Re.0-14-0, Rs. 3/4/0; Re. 0/6/0 and Re. 1/14/0.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Receiver, Old French Bank Building, 107 Esplanade Road or from the undersigned.

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* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

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INDIA'S DESTINY

(Continued from page 6.)

ry of the Indian Nation to determine with the British Government: (1) the 'fundamentals' that make for the National Responsible Government of India—Responsible to the Indian Legislature and no more to the "Home" Government; (2) the terms on which the Indian States will come into the All-India Federation. That is all that is really meant to be the work of the Round Table Conference here:—and not what is at present being done, viz: completely losing the perspective of the wood in the miserable attempt to count the trees. Was ever a constitution in all its details satisfactorily shaped or framed or hammered out at a Conference of 'scores' of people? And that, again, thousands of miles away from the country to which the constitution is to be applied? Cannot the Indian public help in the matter by asking first and foremost for the settlement of the fundamentals—whether we are or are not yet to be masters in our own home by constitutional means? If the answer to that is in the affirmative, England may well send Lord Sankey and Lord Lothian to India who in company with Mahatmaji and Mr. Jinnah—just four or five gentlemen prepare the draft constitution to be ratified by a larger representative body. But all that should be in the genial and sunny climate of India—away from the repercussions of British politics. British Banking and the flight of the Pound. Will wisdom prevail?

THE TWILIGHT OF EMPIRE

(Continued from page 6).

made to conciliate influential leaders and classes and to entice them into the British camp. It must not be forgotten that the big industrialists and bankers, the real rulers of Britain, are shrewed, subtle, and experienced. They are not deceived by those who make bold speeches or gestures unfollowed by action. They have long since taken the measure of even men like Messrs. Maxton, or Fenner Brockway. Conspicuous amongst those Indians whom they hope to win over is Mr. Gandhi. Ever since the capitulation of Delhi the more astute British politicians have pinned their faith on his attendance in London. That was clear from the anxiety with which Simla watched his manoeuvres until he was safely on board the steamer. When at one time he refused to go, the "Times" noted that gloom reigned at Simla.

But neither Mr. Gandhi nor the other delegates nor any mortal man can long avert the end of British domination. That will be brought about by the working of economic forces already in motion, forces as viewless as the winds, as irreplacable as doom.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR SIMLA

Two Killed And Three Injured

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

A serious motor accident resulting in two deaths and three being seriously injured occurred, to-day, when a car carrying four passengers was coming from Kalka to Simla, and in its attempt to avoid a collision with another car took a sharp turn, and fell into a deep khud. Two passengers died instantaneously and two other passengers and the driver were seriously injured.

The injured persons have been brought to the Ripon Hospital where they are in a precarious condition.—A P

APPROPRIATING RELIEF AGENCIES

Farm Board To Sell Surplus Wheat And Cotton At Market Prices

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Washington.—The Farm Board has announced its readiness to sell surplus wheat and cotton at market prices to appropriate relief agencies in the United States. Payment will be either in cash, or deferred if the commodities are intended for free distribution among the unemployed and destitute.—Reuter.

GRAECO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP SEALED.

VENIZELOS ON NEED OF BURYING DEAD PAST.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Athens.—Graeco-Turkish friendship was sealed by the speeches of Venizelos and Ismet Pasha, the respective Premiers, at a banquet in honour of Ismet's visit. Venizelos said that if the Graeco-Turkish example found response among those whom the past still divided, humanity, most emphatically, would be set on the path towards a brighter future.

Ismet Pasha hoped that their friendship, which was built with the strong cement of identity of interests, would prove eternal. At the forthcoming Balkan Conference at Constantinople one outstanding fact, he said, would be that Turkey and Greece would not be in opposite camps.—Reuter's Special.

NURMI'S 1-MILE RUNNING RECORD BROKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The famous French runner La Doumergue ran a mile in 4 minutes and 9-1/5 seconds at the Stade Jeanbouin, to-day, beating, by one and 1/5 seconds, the world's record established by Nurmi in Sweden in 1923.—Reuter's Special.

DHRANGADHRA EXCESSES

Kathiawar Workers' Committee Meeting.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, October 3.

The committee appointed by the Kathiawar workers on Monday last met this morning, Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghvi presiding.

The committee placed on record the services of the deputation and resolved to fully co-operate with Dharangadhra workers in the inquiry into Dhrangadhra alleged police excesses promised by the State Authorities.

Madras.—A head constable attached to the St. Thomas Mount Police Station has been arrested on a charge of causing the death of a goldsmith. It appears that the goldsmith in question was brought in connection with a case to the police station where he died. Doctors certificate at the post-mortem examination showed that the man died of internal injuries caused by violence.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

What the People Say

"MR. RUIKAR'S GESTURE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Sardesai's letter under the caption "Mr. Ruiker's Gesture" published in your esteemed journal on the 14th instant and also Mr. Pathak's reply to the same in the issue dated the 22nd instant. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Pathak has run to his rescue. A layman like me, however, fails to realise why Mr. Ruiker should not place his card on the table and make his position clear. The Railway workers are now tired of these allegations and counter-allegations and the sooner they come to know who is who and what is what, the better for all. Will Mr. Ruiker reply?—Yours, etc.

A. STRIKER.

TAXES & MORE TAXES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Press has done its duty in protesting against the new taxes. The poor have resented them. It is the poor who feel the pinch greatest. The Finance Bill is wonderful in many ways. For example, "you first pay the enhanced taxes and we will talk over the matter in details in November session at Delhi." Why so? What sense is in that? Secondly, as dame rumour is afloat, the Income Tax Officer did not issue notices to pay even after the submission of forms duly filled in and sent months ago. It is puzzling and looks to be a novel practice of holding it back. Reading between the lines, it shows that there was a clear motive and one could easily surmise that they were so held back for greater gain.

What are the Working Committee of the Congress and its President doing?

The local Bombay Provincial Congress Committee seems to be 'caring' after its own pursuits, election campaigns, etc. and has forgotten its primary duty to the City of Bombay. Tax on salt and postage, tax on small honest earnings and sugar, tax on art and industry, etc. etc. are getting intolerable. In the near future perhaps taxes on "birth" of a child or a household animal and bird, "marriage" and "death" may become a reality. This will complete the chapter in case this gift is bestowed on the pood India as a parting present.—Yours, etc.,

BURDENED.

Bombay, October 3.

A NOVEL METHOD OF ASSESSING CUSTOM DUTIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Customs Department have for the last three or four days introduced a curious and romantic method of assessing custom duties on invoices either in sterling or rupees for goods other than British.

According to the Bombay Customs Department, the invoices even when they are in sterling or rupees for any goods other than British should first be converted into the currency of the country from which the goods are shipped at the cross rate on the date of the invoice. This amount was to be re-converted into rupees at the ruling rate of exchange. The Custom duties were to be assessed on the amount thus arrived at. This new amount is, of course, much higher than the actual amount paid by the merchant. By this new method the merchant is obliged to pay something like 6¼ per cent. to 12½ per cent. more than what he should legally pay.

The authorities concerned say that the "real value" as defined in the Section 30 (a) of the Sea Customs Act 1878, is to be arrived at according to the new method now introduced by the Customs Department. Till now this "real value" was obscure to the Customs Authorities, and it dawned on them only four days back.

Luckily for the Department this new method is found to be profitable. Now how to interpret the "Section 30 (a) defining "real value" is a field for members of legal profession. It is hoped some legal brain will come to the help of the merchant community and show them the meaning of "real value" as contemplated by Section 30 (a) of Sea Customs Act. 1878.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

October 1.

"SICKENING INHUMANITY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every Indian must thank you for the strong outspoken article on the Finance Member's Budget Proposals. The fresh taxation which he seeks to impose on the already impoverished tax-payer is a scandal. The staggering burdens we have been compelled to shoulder all these years do not seem to weigh with our adminstrators. As pointed out by you, the fairest way to meet the heavy deficit would be to cut down the Army Estimates and the salaries of the members of the Superior Services. But this, of course, does not suit the book of our masters. It is extremely amusing to read of the Finance Member's absurd defence of the retrenchment proposals affecting the Superior Services. This gentleman appears to be blind to what is happening outside. Surely, he realises the heavy cut in salaries effected by commercial firms. They have not hesitated to retrench the staff or cut salaries to the bone. And on top of this, these poor men are now asked to shoulder further taxation! Why does not the Finance Member take similar measures to balance the Budget? The least he can do is to effect a 20 per cent. reduction in the Military and Civil Services and abolish their many allowances—all unearned and a luxury for which the poor tax-payers are made to pay through their noses! The times have changed. India has become a lean milch-cow through too frequent draining and cannot now completely satisfy the bureaucrat's unsatisfied cry for more and more milk.

What with the long furlough taken by our luxurious public servants, overseas pensions, free passages, etc., etc., this poor country is being drained of its resources. Cannot these Europeans be made to conform to normal standards of living? Why should they rush off their wives to Europe on the least pretext? To these ultra-smart and ultra-luxurious "set" nothing is good enough for them in India. And yet this very class lives often at a very sensible level in England. It's truly amazing to read the drivelling excuses brought forward by members of the Superior Services to retain their privileges of high pay and allowances. One familiar excuse is that they have to maintain two establishments—one in England and another in India. To my mind this sort of argument is altogether puerile and its root-cause lies in the snobbery and artificial standards established by the "white" mentality in India. I am afraid we Indians have encouraged the growth of this mentality and the time has now come to pull it down and throw it into the scrap-heap of obsolete notions.

We cannot afford the luxury of keeping our public servants in silk and satin—in beautifully furnished apartments with half a dozen servants to obey their slightest wishes. We must not hesitate to make the position clear. And you, sir, will be rendering a signal service by conducting a propaganda to break the fetish which surrounds the Superior Services. Here's a call to every educated Indian to contribute his quota for making a nation-wide demand to the present Government to reduce its bloated expenditure to a level that corresponds to the actual income of the people, which, as quoted by you, is seven pice per head per day! A well-organised universal demand by the people, backed up by immediate action, is the need of the hour. It will prove irresistible.—Yours, etc.,

"LONG-SUFFERING PUBLIC."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' SALARIES

The Proposed Cut.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In a national emergency, the Government of India have though fit to call upon the subordinate ranks of their services to sacrifice a higher percentage of their salaries than the higher ranks who receive bloated salaries fixed on a racial basis. The linking of the surcharge on income-tax with the percentage cut of salaries proposed is a camouflage to hoodwink the popular representatives who have all along cried for a higher percentage cut in the salaries of the higher ranks. Income-tax is a tax applicable to the country as a whole, and a Government servant has to share in the sacrifices along with the other inhabitants of the country. The covenant under which officers are taken out to India for service does not guarantee the officers a tax-free salary. While discriminatory taxation against the services will be unjust, no one can dispute the fairness of a tax falling equally on all. In the case of the income-tax, progression as a principle has been asknowledged in almost all the countries of the world: the richer man surrenders a greater percentage of his income than the poor man. In all fairness, therefore, this tax ought to be excluded from calculation when Government servants are called upon to make a common sacrifice in the interests of the State. Now, almost all the retrenchment committees have recommended that in that common sacrifice too the higher salaried officers should surrender a greater percentage of their salaries than the lower salaried officers. We do not know what the recommendations of the local Governments have been, but some members of the Indian Civil Service have contended that as the fall in prices has benefited the lower ranks more than themselves, the lower ranks ought to be called upon to surrender a greater percentage of their salaries than the higher ranks. The Government of India seem to have fallen a victim to this disingenuous reasoning. Consider what will be the effect of linking the surcharge on income-tax with the cut in salaries! The higher officers who pay 5 or 6 pies in the rupee as surcharge will have a cut in their salaries of 15 or 14 pies in the rupee, whereas the subordinate ranks who pay 1-1|2 pies in the rupee as surcharge will have a cut of 18-1|2 pies in the rupee. The sacrifice will be regressive.

Now, take the case of the provinces and the retrenchment they can effect. From the higher salaries they cannot take more than 15 pies in the rupee, whereas in the lower ranks they can take 18 or 20 pies in the rupee. If they are not to go contrary to the recommendations of their retrenchment committees, they cannot take more than 15 pies in the rupee from any of the subordinate ranks. The cut is stated to be 10 per cent. for all, but the local Government are prevented from effecting a cut of more than 7 per cent. in the higher salaries, the Government of India having appropriated 3 per cent. or so to themselves by way of a surcharge on income-tax. The Government of India must admit having poached on the preserves of the local Governments or having camouflaged the regressive nature of the sacrifice which they calling upon their services to make.

This proposal imposes another handicap on the Provincial Governments. The cuts are proposed to be made from 1st December. In the case of the Covenanted Services the Secretary of State's sanction or Parliamentary legislation is necessary. The local Governments will, therefore, have to send their proposals to the Secretary of State in time to make the cuts effective by 1st December. Now, the surcharge on income-tax will not become effective unless the Legislative Assembly sanctions it. On what basis are the Provincial Government to proceed? Are they to proceed on the basis that the Legislative Assembly will pass the emergency surcharge? If they do so, they cannot propose a cut of more than 7 per cent. in the salaries of the higher officers. If they do not and propose a cut of 10 per cent. the Secretary of State will not sanction it until he knows definitely that the Legislative Assembly has refused to sanction the surcharge. If, in order to avoid delay in making the cuts, the local Governments confine themselves to making only a 7 per cent. cut in the case of the higher officers and a 9 or 10 per cent. cut in the case of the subordinate ranks, they will lay themselves open to the ridicule of the public, because if the Legislative Assembly later on refuse to sanction the new income-tax proposal the higher services will go with a cut of 7 per cent. while the lower ranks will incur a cut of 10 per cent!—Yours, etc.,

"A GOVT. SERVANT."

THE KING AND THE MAHATMA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For three weeks I have looked in vain in almost all the leading newspapers for the news of His Majesty King George V Emperor of India, giving even a brief audience of Mr. Gandhi, unquestionably India's greatest representative. The present King has never been found wanting in recognising the great, from any part of the globe. Hardly any time is lost before we read of the ever-ready, ever-courteous Majesty extending his hospitality to famous men and women the moment they set foot in the great metropolis. What is more, although constitutionally the British King has no powers, the world, and especially so the British subjects, are aware of the invaluable influence and service the Head of the Royal Family can wield on all national questions. Our present monarch and his equally able son have always risen high during national emergencies and they have not been known once to hesitate to answer their country's call. Even during the recent financial crisis the King was the first to set an example to all his subjects by his ready gesture of supreme personal sacrifice.

It worries me then, and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of many others, why His Majesty has not given India's greatest living man, even a brief audience in the space of three lonk weeks. and interviewed by almost every-Mahatma has been entertained one, from the Prime Minister to the member of parliament, from the English aristocrat to the humble poor of East End, from playwrights to cinema stars but we have yet to learn of the humble representative of the dumb millions in India ascend the steps of Buckingham Palace. It has been suggested by some that His Majesty's invitation is always in the form of a 'command' and the Mahatma would resent being dictated to even by the King. To avoid any unpleasantness, therefore, arising out of his refusal, the invitation will not be extended. I can think of no more propesterous a suggestion than this, for anyone who knows Mahatma at all would not entertain it for a moment. Who possesses more humility than Mr. Gandhi? Who is so overflowing of courtesy and kindness as the Sage of Sabarmati"? Mr. Gandhi himself has told the world often that once a loyal British subject he now prides himself to be a rebel of the British Empire. But I would be surprised if the interpretation of this can be made to read that he would not wish to meet the head of the British Empire, Mr. Gandhi has ever repeated that he is a great admirer of the English people—that he has some of his life's best friends amongst them. It is the system of administration he is against—not the people.

Then let it not be said that His Majesty the virtual head of the millions in his Empire, dio not extend his hand in a friendly greeting, to the small frail man of Hindusthan dressed in a loin cloth, representing as no one before had done, the seething masses of Hindusthan. Once more the British people have manifested their exemplary sporting spirit to the world by the manner in which the suffering folks of Lancashire welcomed the Mahatma. There was no mistaking the warmth of the ovation, so much so, that even Mr. Gandhi was not only moved but actually perplexed' When one would have rightly expected a chilly reception bordering on a national affront, especially after the manner in which the Burnham, Churchill and Co. had driven into the heads of the Lancashire workers that the Indian Boycott was directly responsible for their plight, it was no small wonder to find an undivided and unhesitating reception from these very suffering workers to the head of the Boycott Movement! Here lies the true secret of success of the British Nation. Then when the people of Britain have received the Mahtma with such unmistaking love will not their Majesties come forward with that hospitality for the little old man of 63 from Gujarat, as has been the privilege of the very few great to taste on this Earth? Whatever other slights we may have suffered let this one not take place, if only for the sake of the History of India, and the fair name of Britain.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

Oct. 2.

A. I. AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

The General Secretary of Ayurveda Mahamandal, Poona writes:

Preparations for the 22nd All-India Ayurvedic Conference going to be held at Gwalior from 22nd to 24th December are going on vigorously. A reception committee nas been formed for this purpose, and the work of the exhibition is making good progress.

The names proposed for this year's Presidentship are Kaviraj Shyamadas Vachespati, (Calcutta), Ayurveda Martand Laxmiram Swami, (Jaipur) and Pandit Hariprapannaji Vaidyaraj (Bombay.)

The election of the President will be decided by the majority of votes of the members of the Mahamandala. Voting papers of the members who have paid up their annual subscription of Rs. 5 by the 15th of October will alone be taken into consideration. The members of the Mahamandala are requested to send their voting papers duly filled so as to reach the office by the 1st of November next.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

Second Annual General Meeting

The Hon. Secretaries of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" write:—

The second annual general meeting will be held on the 7th instant, Wednesday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Seth G. S. M. College, Parel. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar will preside. Major S. S. Sokhey will give a talk on "Birds in a Parsi Garden" (lantern slides will be shown). All are heartily welcome

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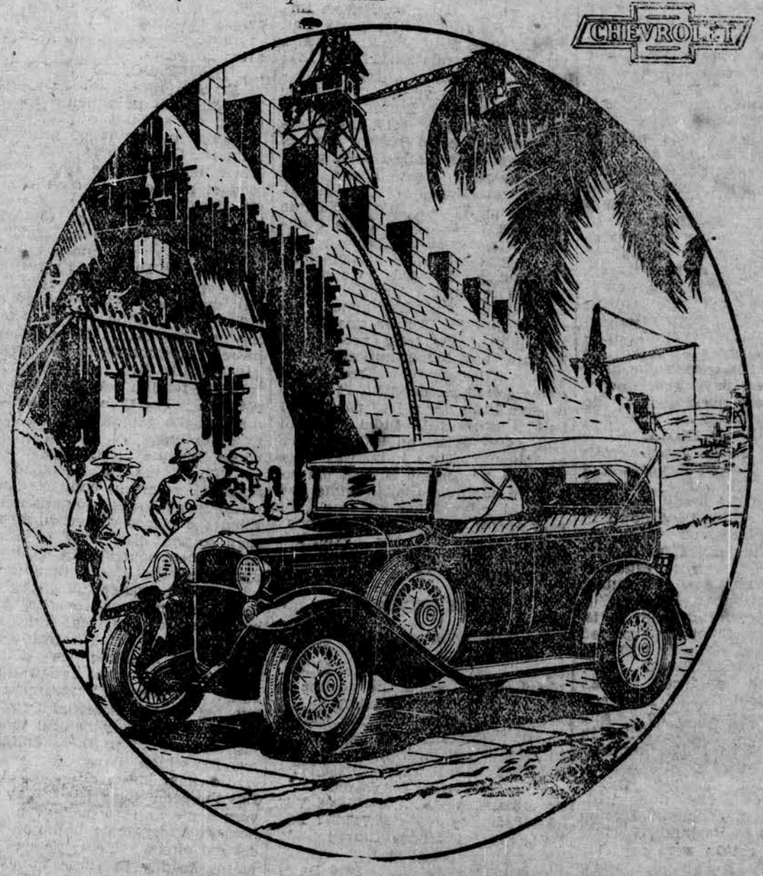

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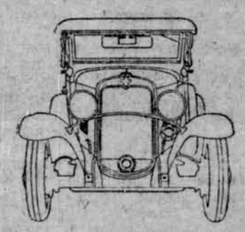

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Field, Factory & Workshop.

—:o:—

Working Hours In Mills—Congress Position—Pt. Jawaharlal's Statement—Prosperity In High Wages—Indian Textile Industry—Historical Survey Of Its Growth—Who Created This Crises?—Private Finance In Trouble—Puzzling Picture—Govern Banks Or They Will Govern You—Hayday Utters A Warning—Tourist Story Of Russia.

CONGRESS AND WORKING HOURS

Pt. Jawaharlal Explains Working Committee Resolution

In response to a "Chronicle" inquiry, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following statement:—

"I am surprised to find that some people have misunderstood the recent resolution of the Working Committee warning Mills working more than ten hours a day. The Committee by doing so has obviously not approved of the ten hours day. It has not approved or fixed the working hours for factory labour by this resolution. All it has done is to say that it will boycott some of the worst offenders amongst the textile mills specially in the Indian States.

GLARING EXPLOITATION.

It is unfortunate that most of our mills still adhere to the ten hours day and the Committee hopes that they will take early steps to reduce the working day. Meanwhile, however, we could not tolerate even for a short while the glaring exploitation of workers by some of the mills working even more than ten hours. I am glad that the Committee's resolution has had effect immediately and hours have been reduced in some mills in Indian States.

NEXT MOVE.

The Working Committee has not definitely laid down what the working day should be, but in the resolution on the Fundamental Rights it has been clearly stated that the working hours must be reasonable. I have no doubt that we should aim at, at least eight hours a day, and 48 hours a week. The next step, however, in these mills should be nine hours a day and 54 hours a week.

ABSURD

I hope that mill owners will realise that efficiency of Labour is greatly increased by lessening the hours of work. Complaints are made that Indian Labour is not efficient enough. It is absurd to expect efficiency if you keep a man at work for ten hours and give him a paltry wage."

U.S. LESSON OF SLUMP

Prosperity In High Wages

"Conditions in the past two years have brought home to all that there can be no profitable mass production without prosperous mass consumption."

This was the lesson brought from the United States to the British Trade Union Congress by Mr. J. Y. Moreschi, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour.

Against an increase of 40 per cent. in production, he pointed out, there has been an increase of only 24 per cent. in wages.

"Our experience," he said, "firmly convinces us that our principle of high wages is essential to industrial prosperity.

"Leading employers in America have seen the folly of reducing wages and impoverishing consumers."

Mr. J. P. Ryan, also of the American Federation of Labour, said that one cause of unemployment was shortening processes of work without shortening hours of labour.

The time required to produce a given quantity of commodities had been reduced from 52 to 34 hours a week, but the working time had been decreased by only two hours a week.

WORLD WATCHING BRITAIN.

Mr. Robert Livett (United Mineworkers of America), bringing greetings from the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress expressed regret that Canadian workers had no unemployment insurance to assist them.

"I dread to think what will happen when the snows come," he said.

Conveying a message of goodwill from the Indian Trades Union Federation, Mr. N.M. Joshi pointed out that Indians still worked a 60-hour week and 11-hour day.

Their wages were a third, and in some cases a fourth, of British wages, and the slums in India were the worst in the world. —"Daily Herald."

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

A Historical Survey Of Its Growth

(BY U. G. PUTHLI.)

To India the Textile industry is not new. It is as old as the Vedas. Throughout in the history we find cotton fabrics referred to in some way or other. At one time the texture had reached such a perfection that the fine muslin produced by Dacca and Mushpattan is referred to repeatedly in the history of the times. In the early period they used to spin and weave with crude materials. The relation of capital to labour was not the same as it is to-day. There was no intermediary between the producer and consumer. The guild system was early vogue. The producer worked on customers' materials. The producer himself did all the work of selling, buying, etc. But with the increase in demand, necessity of a middlemen's agency sprang up. The guild system was succeeded by the Domestic Industry system. And, there came into existence a number of individual units of industrial organisations working independently. The demand for piece-goods extended to outside countries. As time went on, the old domestic order was again displaced by 'karkhanas.' In 'karkhanas' a number of weavers were employed by the capitalists. The weavers then, as now, hardly possessed any capital and, therefore, had either to accept advances of money at a high rate of interest to enable them to purchase raw materials or to go to 'kharkhanas' for work. The artisans in those days were underpaid, they were working just to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

LURE OF INDIA.

Englishmen were lured with prospects of Indian business and early in the 17th century came to India through the newly discovered sea route and settled down in India as businessmen. They obtained an Imperial Firman from the Moghul Emperor to establish factories (karkhanas) at Cutch, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Agra, Dacca and other parts. The East India Company exported 50,000 pieces of cloth in 1620 to England. They purchased the cloth or got it produced which cost them about Rs. 5 per piece, and each piece was easily sold for Rs. 15 in England. Thus in no time the East India Company accumulated huge profits and increased their business rapidly. They advanced money to agriculturists and monopolised cotton and exported to England. In 1630 500 bales of cotton were exported to England. Indians foresaw the ruin of the industry locally and Broach organised a vigorous boycott towards the export of cotton by Britishers.

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER.

Till 1675, the East India Company made unusual progress. Till that time the Company was more particular about increasing the production in India for export abroad. By this time the Industry in England had also sufficiently developed. With loud protests and cries from England for the export from India, the policy of the East India Company, which was till that time to give encouragement to Indian products, changed to convert India into a consuming country of finished goods made in England. The Company was encouraged to convert India into a total agricultural country.

BOYCOTT OF INDIA.

In England in 1701, they preached prohibition of Indian goods in the name of religion. They said it was a sin to encourage Indian cloth as it was produced by heathens. But this did not check the import of Indian cloth to England. Therefore the British Government passed legislation calling on the traders in Indian cloth to seal them and to re-export them from the country. They imposed a penalty of about Rs. 200 for the breach of this. At last in 1721 they had to pass another bill prohibiting Englishmen from wearing Indian cloth. For the breach of this rule, a penalty of £5 was imposed on the wearer of Indian cloth and £20 on the seller. In India trade and commerce were free from duty during the Moghul period. The East India Company, monopolised the continuance of this preference to the detriment of the local artisans. Political power slowly began to increase in the hands of the Company, and with this a deliberate move was made to use the power to disorganise the local industries, to foster British trade and to encourage weavers to go back as cotton cultivators. Wherever they could possibly do they even placed a tax on Spinning Wheel, says Muir, the historian. They appointed a Select Committee in England specially to report how best the Indian industries could be exterminated and the artisans converted into agriculturists. In 1833 it was openly admitted in the House of Commons as an achievement how effectively many of the national (Indian' industries were stamped out for the benefit of British manufacture.

"FREE TRADE."

In India British imports had 2½ per cent. duty, while on the local products they had to pay about 17½ per cent. duty in all. This consisted of 5 per cent. duty on raw cotton 7½ per cent., on yarn and 26 per cent. for bleaching and dyeing. Later on British Imports made free while exports had to bear town duty, transit duty and tariff. By regulation 111 of 1811 British Parliament gave preference to British vessels over other foreign vessels on Indian coast. By Regulation XII of 1817, the interprovincial trade in British goods was made free, while Indian goods had to pay duty. There was much agitation over this discrimination. At last in the name of "Free Trade" East India Company was forced to remove all the interested and monopolistic restrictions. But this came too late. The British Textile Industry had by this time gone too strong and in 1850 it was found that 1/6 of the total produce of England was being imported to India. The cry of Free Trade never meant reciprocity. It was to deceive India for a free passage of British goods into India. Britain still levied duties on Indian goods at "Home." Thus industries were throtled by forcing British manufacture on India though India had natural advantages by way of easy access, abundance of raw materials, cheap labour, extensive local market, hereditary skill and commercial aptitude.

THE DECLINE.

By 1840, India was reduced from a manufacturing country to an agricultural country. The following table will show the decline in the Indian Textile Industry:—

Export of Cotton Goods from England to India.

in 1794	.....	£156
1827	.....	£296,177

Piecegoods in Yards.

1814	.....	181,206 Yds.
1835		51,777,277 Yds.

From India to United Kingdom.

in 1800	2630 Bales.
1827	541 "

Piecegoods in Yards.

1814	1,266,608
1835	306,086

To add to all this the British Industry had the advantage of having Power Looms and was making headway.

BEGINNING OF FACTORY SYSTEM.

To save freight of carrying raw materials to England and bringing back the finished goods, to avail of the cheap labour in India, a power Loom Factory was first established with English Capital in 1818 at Calcutta. But the real development of the Industry in India began with the floating of the Bombay Spg. and Wg. Mills in 1851 and established by an Indian Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, a bold entepriser. The Industry made steady progress and Mills were on the increase. A keen rivalry followed between Lancashire merchants and Indian merchants. There was acute controversy over Import and Export duty. In 1851 there was 3½ per cent. duty on yarn imports and 5 per cent on British Piecegoods and 10 per cent. on other foreigns. In 1860, it was raised to 10 per cent. uniform. The Britishers agitated for the abolition of all duties on British goods and the Finance Minister in 1861 by putting forward the following points indentified the Policy of the British Government in India with the interests of English Cotton Industry. The points in the speech referring to this are:—

(1) The duty injuriously affected the interests of British Manufature and Commerce;

(2) The determination of the fiscal policy of India depended on England, thus the fax in India injurious to British interests has not the slightest chance of being tolerated;

(3) I confess that in the present state of affairs in Lancashire (Trade Depression due to Civil War), I should be very unwilling to postpone for a single day any benefit the British Manufacturer may get from the reductions in Tariff in India.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

All along we find the efforts from the side of the Government to strangle opportunity yet the textile industry thrived. In 1882 there were 62 Mills and in 1893 they increased to 130. The excise duty of 3½ per cent. on goods produced in India which was passed in the teeth of unofficial opposition in 1894 was a great check on the growth of Cotton Industries. The Mills, as time went on, increased and there was acute competition to be faced from outside. The Indian Mill-owners asked for protection but the Government were reluctant to raise any tariff under the excuse that the prices of piecegoods would go high to the detriment of the consumer who is already poor in India. An argument of this type in face of the existing excise duty being ridiculous Government was forced to remove the excise duty in 1924 after 30 years.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

In 1928 there were altogether 335 Mills out of which 35 were closed on account of Trade Depression and want of protection from the Government. The tariff Board had recomme ded certain modest protections which pointed out the depression was due to loss of export of yarn to China, unfavourable conditions, and high freight, insurance charges, etc., that were in India. As a result of this report the Import duty on Mill machinery was removed and a Tariff of 1½ anna over yarn costing not less than 1-14 per lb. was passed. A Commission to investigate possibilities of extending trade in foreign countries was appointed. The Commission recommended the appointment of Trade Commissioners in certain parts where business possibilities existed. The Government, instead of appointing persons connected with business as Trade Commissioners, filled the places with Civil Service men so that they may be always under their control. In 1929 they appointed the Hardy Commission who report, instead of giving any direct propositions for the improvement of the local industries, was full of materials showing how Lancashire is losing the Indian market in favour of Japan and Italy. The Boycott Programme advocated by the National Congress last year was very helpful in giving some relief to the Industry but for which many of the Mills would have been closed by 1930. But the economic crisis to-day is very acute and as such even the Boycott Programme had not its desired effect. The crisis we are facing to-day in India is not a local one but is all over the world since World Trade Depression has much to do for the depression in India.

WHO CREATED THE CRISIS

Puzzling Picture Of Private Finance In Trouble

(BY J. R. CLYNES.)

In the past few days there has been loud banging of the patriotic drum by those who claim alone to have ranged themselves on the side of the Nation. I forget who it was who got himself into trouble by describing patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

We are not the narrow class party that we are described as being, for there is much truth in the statement that the working class is so large a part of the nation as nearly to be the nation itself. The cry against us is old. New emphasis is being given it by certain newspapers, which untruthfully proclaim that we have little thought for our country and are concerned only for a section of the people.

Our answer is that we are more truly a National Opposition than the emergency Government of self-appointed political leaders is a National Government.

Our stand is not made in any narrow, manual workers' sense. We know that a nation of useful workers must include thousands who had a lowly beginning, and who by industry and personal quality have raised themselves to security and comparative ease.

The continuance of that security depends in a high degree on contentment resting upon the consciousness of fair dealing.

LESSON LEARNT.

Labour did not make the crisis which the emergency Government has taken in hand. That crisis was made by forces which the Labour Government would bury if Labour had real power—not immediately, or by magic. We know that large acts of public policy take time, and must be backed by sustained public approval.

Surely, at least one lesson will have been learned from what has occurred. It is the lesson offered in the puzzling picture of private finance in trouble, frantically appealing to the State to rescue private finance from the difficulties of its own making!

No one party can impeach the other for being solely the cause of the State obligations accepted in recent years in relation to the unemployed. When demands are made to lower their standard, we are entitled to ask: Were we hypocritical and wrong in the sustained pleas which we presented in Parliament when the battle of the workers was being fought?

WORST POLICY

Our claim now is not for the Labour ideal. We are not demanding maintenance, but we do insist upon a standard, far below the level of the ideal. We do this in the nation's interests as well as in the interests of a suffering and deserving section. The rate of benefit, at best, is only money enough to allow working-class families to scrape along. Those of us who have relations who are unemployed and poor know what it would mean to drop their pay. Perhaps the unemployed workman *could* manage on, say, 15s. 4d. per week instead of 17s. But is it fair to insist that he should have 1s. 8d. taken from him? Is this country, still rich and powerful, to be saved only by taking 10 per cent. from those who now have the lowest income?

We are convinced that that would be the worst social policy, and that generous treatment is a big contribution to security and internal composure. In pressing this view, we are conscious of having as deep a love for our country as those who argue that we are acting only for a class.

REAL SACRIFICES

The huge deficiency, which, of course, must be met, is at worst only a fraction of our annual national income. That deficiency must be met without imposing further sacrifices upon those who have already made the heaviest of sacrifices, and can make no more.

Many definitions may be given of what sacrifice is. I offer one: Sacrifice consists in having to do without something of which you are in real need.

Hundreds and thousands of the secured classes can give up much more without the slightest forfeiture of any personal necessity. Large numbers of those included in the groups of people marked down for economics would be driven by those economies to a level of sulking and dangerous discontent and a sense of real injustice.

We might save many millions by reasonable economies. Indeed, such a course has been part of the Labour plan for many years. But real saving would not be effected by a costly process of lowering the life-standard of those who already are the lowest in the scale.

This view rests upon sound social policy, and the narrow and bitter attacks directed against our action are doing a real disservice to the national interests. Statesmen in an emergency should stipulate at least for two conditions.

The first is that the supreme and urgent needs of the nation shall be met, first and most of all, by those who have most to meet them.

Secondly, that in the settlement of such questions of finance, and especially in the matter of balancing of the Budget, the Government should be free from dictatorship or pressure of political leaders or financiers.

BANKERS' CALL.

When such pressure is exerted it becomes the duty of those responsible to Parliament to resist, indeed, even to take the risk which might be involved in an appeal for national support. That appeal could be made without an election. It could be made by an unqualified proclamation of the facts.

I say nothing about a bankers' ramp; but it is beyond question that the bankers, as well as the politicians, stipulated for particular economies—including lower pay for the poorest—in exchange for their support.—"Daily Herald"

"Govern Banks Or They Will Govern You"

Unless the nation governs the banks the banks will govern the nation. This was the keynote of Mr. Arthur Hayday's Presidential address to the Trades Union Congress at Bristol.

Mr. Hayday attacked the international financial interests as having brought about in this country "a financiers' revolution more ruthless and complete than a military dictatorship could accomplish."

He called on the Labour and Trade Union Movement to mobilise to the utmost its resources and place before the country at the General Election a constructive policy for coping with the financial situation and maintaining and improving the standard of life of the people.

THE ADDRESS.

It was to the accompaniment of a great roar of applause that Mr. Arthur Hayday, M. P., opened the 63rd Trades Union Congress, perhaps the most important in its history.

The 587 delegates, representing 3,719,401 trade unionists, had been warmly welcomed by Alderman F. F. Clothier, the Labour Lord Mayor of Bristol, Mr. H. G. Tanner, the Sheriff, and Alderman A. W. S. Burgess, president of Bristol Trades Council.

One first duty of Congress was to pass a vote of condolence with the relatives of the miners who lost their lives in the Nuneaton disaster.

Mr. Hayday then delivered the Presidential address.

"Our 63rd Congress," he said, "meets under conditions of unparalleled disorder in the economic life of the world.

"Upon our own industrial difficulties as a nation, grave financial difficulties have supervened, similar to those which have produced social instability and political crisis in more than one country."

In this country the situation had brought about with startling suddenness the downfall of the Labour Government.

UNCONTROLLED BANKS

Political and financial influence of a similar character, working behind the scenes, had taken advantage of the difficulties arising from the policy pusued by private banking interests, which were not subject to any public control, to dictate to the British Government and people a fundamental change in national policy.

The same secret forces that had broken the Labour Government had created a new Government without the authority of Parliament or the people, by methods equivalent to dictatorship.

The policy of the new Government had likewise been dictated in the form of a programme of economy cuts which

"would penalise the unemployed by reducing benefits."

"Would injure the workers in local and national public service by lowering wages."

"Would open the door to a direct attack upon the wages and conditions of labour in industry generally, and

"Would lead to a wholesale degradation of the people's standard of life and a grave impairment of the efficiency of the social services established for their protection."

International finance had brought about a financier's revolution more ruthless and complete than a military dictatorship could accomplish.

POLICY FRUSTRATED

"Not merely the freedom of action of a people's Government, but the very existence of such a Government," the president proceeded, "is seen to be impossible until the financial organisation of the country has been brought under control. It must not any longer be left in private hands.

"Until we govern the banks, the banks will govern us.

"Until the financial organisation is controlled and made subordinate to social interests and the welfare of the people as a whole we shall see the policy of the Labour and Trade Union Movement brought to naught and the efforts of our Labour Party frustrated."

To trade unionists that was the prime lesson of recent events.

Courageous and determined action by the national bodies invested with authority in the Labour and Trade Union movement had saved the working-class organisation from destruction.

DEBT TO "HERALD"

Those who created the new Government had been decisively repudiated, along with those who dictated its programme, by the united Labour Movement.

"And here let me say that we owe a great debt to our Labour paper, the 'Daily Herald,' for the manner in which it has interpreted the spirit of our movement in these critical days.

"It has been steadfast and staunch in its support of the decisions of our movement both on the industrial and political side. In its news columns and in its leading articles there has been no recrimination and no abuse.

"I am confident that the policy of the 'Daily Herald' will be as strong, as temperate and rational during the anxious and difficult days to follow as it has been during the past few weeks. It has served us well in the past, but I am quite sure we shall need its help even more in the future."

Continuing, the president said their organised movement would not allow the political changes and the dram of recent events to obscure the fundamental facts of the economic disorder in the world at large.

In the United States, Germany and Britain there were no fewer than 15,000,000 workpeople out of employment.

That fact alone showed the magnitude and gravity of the economic crisis.

The Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry had pointed out that, if the net output per worker were taken at £200 a year, the unemployment of a million workers over a period of five years meant a loss of £1,000 millions in production.

On that basis, how many thousands of millions that could have been added to the world's store of material wealth had been lost by non-employment of the millions of workers available for work!

CAPITALISM FAILS.

That irrecoverable loss was the measure of the failure of capitalism as a method of organising the production and distribution of wealth.

Statistics collected by the economic section of the League of Nations proved that the production of wealth and the power to produce wealth had increased more rapidly than the growth of population.

While between 1913 and 1928 population had increased by 10 per cent., the production of foodstuffs and raw materials had increased by 25 per cent. There had been an increased production in foodstuffs alone of 16 per cent.

Production of raw materials increased by no less than 40 per cent.

Every statistical index that could be applied to measure the growth of material wealth indicated that the general conditions, apart from monetary factors and financial policy, had been favourable to an improvement in the standards of life.

REJECTED PLEA.

"No reason in these circumstances can exist," declared Mr. Hayday, "for pessimism or anxiety in regard to our ability to maintain and improve material well-being everywhere.

"I, for one, refuse to consider the plea that the present depression in trade and industry, either in this country or in the world at large, can be met only by reducing the standard of wages and worsening the conditions of employment, as if the world were suffering from a universal impoverishment of its resources or a fatal incapacity to organise its production.

"On the contrary, I consider it to have been proved that our economic troubles have arisen, not from any condition of famine or scarcity, or from any decline in productive capacity, or from any general deterioration of the industry and skill of the workers, but from monetary disorders and the errors of financial policy."

Wages, they were told, must be reduced. The Unemployment Insurance scheme was for that reason, the special object of attack.

"To us, at any rate," said he, "there is no doubt at all as to the meaning of demand for a reduction in unemployment insurance benefits.

"It is a matter of the gravest significance that behind the scenes, where the destruction of the Labour Government was planned, the one inescapable demand which the Labour Cabinet was required to meet was the reduction of unemployment benefits.

"No other proposal, no alternative plan, that the Labour Cabinet could have formulated would have been accepted as an alternative to this demand.

"Pressure of unemployment having failed to bring about any marked lowering of the wage level, and the strength of Trade Unionism having been adequate to maintain that level, the attack upon our Unemployment Insurance system was planned and put into execution in the formation of a new Government to prosecute this policy."

RESOLUTE OPPOSITION.

He was sure that he would have the united support of the trade unions represented there when he declared that they were unalterably opposed to the policy and to the point of view represented in the present Government.

They were resolutely opposed to the policy of wage-cutting by whatever arguments it might be sought to justify that policy.

They were as firmly united in defence of the standards established for the unemployed workpeople.

They were no less resolute in defence of the system of social insurance.

"It is our view," proceeded Mr. Hayday, "that the financial cri-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

FIFTH DAY OF GANDHI WEEK: WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

SIXTH DAY OF GANDHI WEEK: Municipal Standing Committee.

Public meeting in Blavatsky Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8.

SEVENTH DAY OF GANDHI WEEK Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

5 p.m.: Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m.: Mr. Walawalkar's light music (with D. Parwatker: sarangi).

ENGLISH MAILS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at noon the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

The S.S. "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA:—In Monday's report, the name of the Bhagavathar was erroneously given as Vidwan Vaidhinatha Iyer. In fact, he is Vidwan Viswanatha Iyer of Mharajapuram.

MUSICAL CONCERT:—The musical concert arranged under the auspices of Desh Sevika Sangh and Rashtriya Stree Sabha by Kavi Maghani, the well-known poet of Kathiawar, at the Roya Opera House, has been postponed to a future date which will be duly announced in the Press.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), instead of on 6th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

GRAVE SITUATION IN INDIA

To-morrow's Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta will preside and Messrs. J. K. Mehta, A. D. Shroff and others will speak on "The Grave Situation in India." The meeting is open to the public.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for provinces Heilungkaing, Kirin, Liaoyang (Feng Tien) in China are subject to delay and are accepted at owner's risn.

Alarming Flight Of Gold From India.

The Bombay Shroff Association has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member of the Government of India:—

"Committee, Bombay Shroff Association, view with alarm and apprehension at continued export of gold from this country. Committee consider present anti-national exchange policy of Government in utter disregard of enlightened public opinion responsible for this alarming situation. Committee strogly urge Government to levy immediate embargo on export of Gold so as to save further drain of country's already slender gold resources."

Mr. R. G. Gordon.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary states that as Mr R. G. Gordon is appointed to be a special Officer in connection with the Bardoli Enquiry described in the Government of India Communique dated 28th August, 1931, all the powers of a Collector under the Land Revenue Code are converted on him within the limits of the district of Surat.

Currency Dept. Accounts.

An abstract of the accounts for the Currency Department, 30th September, 1931:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,48,73,63
Reserve	
Coin and Bullion:	
In India:—	
Silver coin	1,26,80,94
Gold bullion	4,20,83
Silver bullion	5,73,31
Securities (Purchase price):	
In India:	9,48,65
Internal Bills of Exchange	2,50,00

BANKRUPT BUDGET AND PHANTOM STABILITY

Government's Finance Policy Spells Disaster To India.

LEAVE RUPEE ALONE TO FIND ITS LEVEL. SAYS PROF. VAKIL.

Prof. C. N. Vakil subjected the new Finance Bill and the entire finance policy of the Government of India to searching examination and found as his diagnosis that the Government was leading the country to utter disaster, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union on Monday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. The Professor exposed the plea of the Finance Member of stabilising the rupee by linking it to the tottering sterling and advised the Finance Member and the powers that be at Simla to allow the rupee to find its own way.

The fall of the sterling was perhaps the best opportunity to allow the rupee to find its own level and thereby save the country from the artificial manipulations indulged in by the Government.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, who presided on the occasion, observed that it was a happy augury that a progressive organisation like the Muslim Students' Union, thought it fit to interest itself with the burning topic of the day. Whatever the other differences between Hindus and Muslims it cannot even be conceived that there be one ratio for the Hindus and other for the Muslims. Both of the communities are suffering under the same disabilities and it was but natural that they should think alike on the subject.

Porf. C. N. Vakil in the course of his instructive and illuminative lecture said:—

"For 1930-31, the Finance Members budgetted for a surplus of 86 lakhs after imposing new taxation of about 5 crores. He was however faced with a deficit of 13.56 crores at the end of the year. For 1931-32, the Finance Member budgetted for a surplus of a lakh after imposing new taxation of about 15 crores. Within six months the Finance Member found that his calculations had gone wrong so much that he would have to face a deficit of 19 1/2 crores during the current year, and of an equal amount in 1932-33. In order to bridge this gulf of 39 crores, he has proposed measures which are calculated to improve the situation by about 34 crores. About one third of this amount is to be found by retrenchment and cuts in pay; the remaining two-thirds or more than 22 crores by new taxation. Thus we had new taxation in March 1930 of about 5 crores; in March 1931 of about 15 crores; and in September 1931 of about 22 crores for the coming 18 months; or a total of 42 crores during three financial years in succession, a greater portion of which is to be paid in the next 18 months. The other thing to remember is that most of this additional taxation on each of these occasions has been under Customs and Income Tax.

MIRACLE ALONE CAN FULFILL EXPECTATION.

My point is that Customs and Income Tax depend for their yield on economic prosperity, on trade and industrial activity. So long as the producing capacity of the people does not improve on the one hand, and so long as world depression has its adverse effects on us on the other, these taxes will not yield the expected revenue. With the low purchasing power of the people, they are not in a position to buy many things. With low demand producers have no impetus to produce more; they must be satisfied with low prices and lower profits. The purchasing power of the people will be still lower on account of the new measures of the Government of India. Under these circumstances, it will require a miracle to happen for the Finance Member to realise his expectations.

THE DEAD-WEIGHT.

I make bold to say this also because of another reason. The expenditure of the Government of India is mostly unproductive. The big items on which they have to spend are the Military and the Debt Services. Both these, however important, do not add to the productive capacity of the people. The expenditure on Civil Administration, on the establishments required to collect the revenue, and other miscellaneous things is also similar. We may make an exception in the case of expenditure incurred for Education, Medical work, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries etc. I have made estimates of the aggregate expenditure under these; this is less than 4 per cent of the total expenditure of the Government of India. This is so because the provinces are charged with these functions, but we also know that the provinces are in no better position to develop such nation-building activities. This means that more than 95 per cent of the revenue taken by the Government of India is spent on unproductive purposes, and therefore the additional revenue taken from the people is not likely to be spent in such a manner that it may give an impetus to the economic life of the country.

MONETARY CRISIS.

If this diagnosis is correct, the remedy should be in other directions, namely, to find ways and means to give an impetus to trade, industry and agriculture or to introduce prompt and comprehensive measures to improve the economic condition of the people. Among the many things that could be suggested in this connection, I shall confine my attention to one for the present, viz., the position of the rupee. I do so because the most important cause of the world depression to-day is acknowledged to be a monetary cause. It is proper therefore for us to consider whether we can seize the present opportunity to have a monetary system better adapted to our requirements.

RUPEE AND STERLING.

In connection with the present policy of the Government we have been told that the choice was between comparative stability by linking the rupee with sterling and complete instability by leaving the rupee alone, and that the Government have chosen the former. The issue is wrongly put; because the choice is between two kinds of instabilities, one which will reflect English economic conditions in Indian life, and another which will reflect our own economic conditions. The Government have chosen the former. The so-called comparative stability of the rupee in terms of sterling is theoretical, and good only for the purposes of accounts, and that too with England alone.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

The logical conclusion of the present policy of the Government is to bring the rupee back to 1s. 6d. gold, which may mean the repetition of all those difficult measures that were necessary in recent times to maintain that value of the rupee, which is equal to 8.47 grains of gold. This will be realised if we remember that as soon as sterling reaches gold parity, the rupee will be automatically equal to 1s. 6d. gold, if the present policy is pursued. We have all experienced the evils of this overvaluation of the rupee. If we want to restore the rupee to its natural level, we have a most splendid opportunity now that the 1s. 6d. gold value has been suspended. It is therefore that we ask for leaving the rupee alone; this will also mean instability till conditions improve, but that will reflect our own economic conditions.

WANTED FREE CONDITIONS.

This proposal to leave the rupee free means that the Currency Authority should cease to function for some time. It should not interfere with the natural adjustment of the existing volume of the rupee currency with commodities including gold. This means that there should be no contraction or expansion of currency for some time, and there should be no restriction on the import or export of gold. Unless you create such free conditions, the rupee cannot find its natural level in terms of gold, which we want to ascertain so that the future gold parity of the rupee may be fixed at that level in due course. If more currency is demanded by the people either to bring back the exported Indian capital or because of favourable trade balance, the time will arrive for the Government to issue notes against the receipt of gold at market rates. This will increase our gold reserve.

EMBARGO MOVE.

There is a movement in favour of an embargo on the export of gold from the country. I wish to emphasise that this should not be confused with the advocacy of a free rupee. Let me point out the difference between monetary gold and gold as a commodity. The gold kept in the reserves of the Currency Authorities of the different countries is monetary gold; the gold used in the arts or in the bullion market is commodity gold. A certain minimum of gold reserve is essential for the reserves of every country to support its currency, and hence we say that the Government should not fritter away the gold reserves. There is a movement from one category to the other, and from one country to another. This movement would be natural and in accordance with trade requirements if we had all the essentials of a gold standard and we would not then to have to worry about an export of gold. The currency system of our country does not encourage such adjustment even in normal times; much less in abnormal times.

WHY THIS EXPORT?

Gold has been exported on private account because of the present artificial conditions created by fixing the rupee to the sterling on the one hand, and by restricting the import of gold on the other. The disparity in the price of gold thus caused gives an impetus to people to buy gold here and sell it abroad, because it is profitable to do so. The demand for a restriction on these exports is therefore the natural corollary of the present policy of the Government. Even if Government yield to this demand, I doubt if we shall be in a better position. With an embargo on gold, the price of gold in India will fall. For meeting the Home Charges, Government may find it profitable to buy gold in the Indian market and send it to England. Unless Government are prepared to take the odium of exporting gold on their own account either from the reserves or after buying it in the market, they are not likely to accept this demand. The other alternative for Government would be to raise sufficient credit in England to meet the Home Charges. These are some of the difficult problems that the Finance Member had in mind when he gave indefinite answers to questions in the Assembly on this matter, the other day. It is possible that when the export season begins, the situation may be different. Gold will then be due to India, and the important question will be whether we are going to receive it. With the restrictions on the import of gold, we shall find that such gold due to India will be diverted to London, and arrangements will be made to pay out rupees in India to the parties concerned.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

We have seen that one restriction leads to another; a confusion is caused in our economic dealings, which suffer in consequence. We should therefore ask for the removal of the present artificial conditions and restrictions, namely, the linking of the rupee with sterling and restrictions on the import of gold. We need not then get involved in these restrictions by thinking of further restrictions, which will enable the Government to ignore the demand for a free rupee. The main attention should be on the question —"Shall we have a free rupee, without any restriction on the export or import of gold and without any interference by the Currency Authority for some time, whose value will then reflect our own economic conditions, and enable us to find ways and means to restore stable economic life on a permanent footing as early as possible?"

IT IS FOR YOUTHS TO ACT.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, in his concluding remarks, said that if there was one thing that stood out more prominent than another it was that the younger generation should devote its attention the study of a method which was going to loom more and more before them. It was a mattter which affected the daily life of the rich and the poor alike and of all the communities who dived in this country.

Proceeding he said: "I suppose that in a very short time if the reports that we are getting are correct we shall have a further discussion in London on the question of linking the rupee to the eterling and its consequences on the Indian finance. If this discussion takes place as I hope it will mean that when the people ask for a thing through the legislatures their voice cannot be resisted either at Delhi or at Whitehall. As a result of that discussion I hope we shall be placed on a surer foundation as to the future of the rupee and we shall be on the way of achieving what we have been asking.

RS. 35 CRORES OF NEW TAXATION.

"Ever since the new Finance Member took charge of his office no less than over 35 crores of additional taxation has been added. What an enormous proportion it is to the total revenue of the country when you realise that the total revenue is not more than 135 crores. You will thus see what a huge proportion is being demanded from your already slender resources.

"I think it is not fair that there should be any delay in publishing the reports of various Retrenchment Committees. These reports should be immediately published so that we may judge whether even the limited recommendations of these committees are going to be given effect to. It is no doubt desirable to balance the budget but we must see whether we can agree that all possible resources of retrenchment and economy were explored before resorting to the incidence of new taxation; and whether in view of these stupendous burdens the inevitable law of diminishing returns could be avoided.

A vote of thanks to the president and the speaker proposed by Mr. Nathani the Secretary of the Union brought the meeting to a close.

MOTOR SMASH AT JUHU

Sequel To Joy-Ride.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF OCCUPANTS.

A joy ride in a motor car at Juhu, the popular sea resort of Bombay, nearly ended in a tragedy, on Sunday afternoon, when a private car dashed against a lamp post and turned turtle.

The occupants of the car were thrown out several yards away and the driver was seriously injured. The other two occupants were saved by miracle and escaped with slight injuries.

The accident occurred at a place where the ground was soft and sandy which accounts for the more or less slight injuries sustained by two of the victims.

After dashing against the pillar, the car was hurled back and in the process, it took a complete somersault. The car was badly damaged.

The driver of the car Harischandra Ramji was removed to the Hospital for treatment. The Vile Parle police are investigating into the matter.

The Juhu foreshore attracts large crowds of resort-hunters every week-end. On Sunday there was an unusually large throng of holiday-makers. It appears that the car belonged a doctor at Mahim, Bombay, and the driver of the car invited two of his friends to go to Juhu for a joy ride.

While the car was going from Santa Cruz along the Juhu Road, it dashed against a lamp post. A large crowd collected on the scene of the accident and the police were communicated with.

According to the police, the car was being driven at a fast speed and went out of control, when the driver attempted to evade the collision. The number of the car was Bom. 40298.

BOMBAY BROKER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Police Inspector's Evidence During Inquest.

The police have made no arrests, so far, in connection with what is believed to be a case of mysterious murder of a Multani broker named Hotchand Khimchand whose dead body was discovered in a highly decomposed state in his "pedhi" at Nagdevi Street on Sunday noon.

At the inquest held by the Bombay City Coroner on Monday morning, the brother-in-law of the deceased, Begraj Ramdas, residing at Sandhurst Road gave evidence. He said that the deceased used to live in a room on the third floor of a building in Nagdevi Street. He received information on Sunday afternoon that Hotchand was dead, and on going there, he found the police present. The room was locked from outside and was opened by the police in the presence of a punch, before the witness arrived there. He had last seen Hotchand alive at the Majestic Cinema some 10 days ago.

Inspector Vanjara in his evidence said that he opened the door of the room in which the deceased was found dead. He did not think that the accused committed suicide, because the door was locked from outside. On a careful search of the room he found a knife.

Pending medical evidence in the case and in order to enable the police to make further investigations, the inquest was adjourned till October 21.

MULTANI MURDER REVELATIONS.

Jeweller Missing And Servant At Large.

The facts hitherto established by the police are that the deceased was last seen alive on Septeber 30, at 8 p.m. The first intimation received by the police was on Sunday noon when a carpenter, neighbour of the deceased reported that on getting a strong odour from the room he looked through a crevice in the door and saw a dead body lying in a pool of blood.

A tin trunk forced open and a safe open with keys hanging from the key hole were found by the police who had immediately gone to the spot and broken the room. The clasp knife that was found was stained with blood with the blade separated from the handle. While some ornaments were found intact in the safe, according to the statement of the brother-in-law of the deceased, gold ornaments valued at Rs. 500 are believed to be missing.

A servant from North India, employed by the victim has not been traced.

P. & O. BANK FRAUD CASE.

Cashier Pleads Guilty But Other Two Contest The Case.

The story of a bank cashier who lost heavily in speculation and then tried to recoup the losses by alleged swindling of the Bank to the tune of Rs. 50,000 was narrated before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd. Court, on Monday afternoon, when what is known as the P. and O. Bank fraud case was called up for hearing.

In this case Jahabux C. Tarapore walla, the head cashier of the P. and O. Bank, Ballard Pier Branch, Bombay, Govindrao Ramrao Navalkar, a ledger clerk in the same bank and Felix Mascarenhas, an assistant in Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., were charged with criminal breach of trust and abetment.

"PLEADS GUILTY."

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, who defended the first accused, told the court that his client did not wish to contest the charges and wished to plead "guilty" at once. He, therefore, requested the court to try his case separately and dispose it off.

The remaining two accused wanted to fight the case and trial was likely to be a protracted one. The first accused had recently developed serious eye trouble and it would save him a lot of discomfort if the case was finished early.

The Magistrate remarked that the cases against all the accused will be tried together and the hearing will go on from day to day.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police prosecutor, in opening the prosecution case stated that towards the beginning of November last the first accused began to speculate on a large scale on shares, cotton, and American futures and suffered heavy losses. With a view to make up the losses he thought of misappropriating the monies belonging to the constituents of the bank.

The 'modus operandi' of the accused was to pocket cash monies received from the constituents. When moneys were paid into the bank on paying-in slips, the accused used to sign the counterfoil while he destroyed the outerfoils which were to remain with the bank as vouchers and from which the ledgers were written.

SECOND ACCUSED'S PART.

As regards monies received by cross cheques the accused used to destroy the paying-in slips and misappropriated the sum by taking recourse to bearer cheques operated on some of the constituents of the bank. The first accused, Mr. Spencer said, could not have carried on the frauds without the active help of the second accused who used to write pass books on the dictation of the first accused. Thus the constituents were utterly ignorant that there was a discrepancy in the entries in the pass books and those in the ledger books.

18 ACCOUNTS TAMPERED WITH.

It appears that the first accused tampered with the accounts of about 18 constituents but managed to square up the accounts of about 10 of them.

In the present case the prosecution put up a bunch of three cases against the accused showing defalcations to the tune of about Rs. 50,000. The accused according to the prosecution tampered the accounts of the following three firms: J. F. Kapadia and Co. Havero Trading Co., and Nanji Nathoo and Co.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS DETECTED.

On July 7 a cheque for Rs. 50,000 was presented to the branch office of the Bank for encashment by Manji Nathoo and Co. The ledger account with the Bank showed only a credit of Rs. 32,000 in their name. The company received this news with surprise as their pass book showed a balance of Rs. 62,000. The manager of the company then saw the bank authorities and showed them the paying-in slips and vouchers.

The first accused who was then transferred to the head office was summoned to give an explanation. On his way to the office he tried to commit suicide by throwing himself in the water but was rescued by a seaman. The accounts of the branch office were then checked and defalcations were discovered. The case against the third accused was that he facilitated the first accused to operate upon his account in the Bank. The deposit of the third accused in the bank was only Rs. 5 but the first accused put thousands of rupees in his name and drew the same by bearer cheques.

Mr. Benjamin Ralph, an accountant in the P. and O. Bank then gave evidence corroborating the prosecution story. The case stands adjourned.

Sir Victor Bids Farewell To India

HOPES TO RETURN IN SUMMER OF 1933

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

Just before sailing for China to-day Sir Victor Sassoon interviewed by the Associated Press, said:—

"I can only say that at the present time if political disturbances can be guarded against, my views of the position of India are anything but pessimistic. The great gap between the return to the agriculturist and the prices that he has to pay for the commodities he needs is being bridged and if only the cross-rate between sterling and the gold dollar will stay about 3.80, I think it will be found that India will regain the prosperity which she has lost during the last few years.

I only trust that everybody in this country will exert all his influence to avoid political disturbances.

I trust that when I come back in the Summer of 1933 as I hope to do, I shall find trade and industry booming and above all the Agriculturist in a happier position than he is to-day.

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MONDAY 12th—Rajya-Vidya or Theosophy.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1931.

THE GAME.

:o:

"Nothing doing" seems to be still writ large on the portals of the Round Table Conference. It is true that any number of more or less informal conversations have taken place, but no real progress is in evidence, thanks to the sinister influence behind the curtain. The busy-bodies in the Minorities Committee are apparently determined to prevent the Federal Structure Committee from progressing till the communal question is solved. And they prevent the solution of that question by persisting in their impossible communal claims, being egged on by the British die-hards. These die-hards and their Indian creatures are possibly in high glee; but the Nationalist members of the R. T. Conference are evidently disgusted with the present state of things. Mahatma Gandhi may be hoping against hope despite the atmosphere of communalism, and intrigue, about him in the Conference. But the communal intrigues at work do not warrant hopes of any speedy progress, as things are. Before the week is out, however, Gandhiji will no doubt have a say as to how the Government and its Conference must mend their ways, if he is to have anything to do at all with the Conference.

What precisely is wrong with the Conference? For one thing, the Conference is unconscionably packed. It is most unrepresentative, those interests being given prominence that are most likely, to be subservient to Government, to take narrow sectional views, and to hinder a national adjustment. The Conference is in fact designed to be a failure and thus to show to the world how hopelessly divided is India and how the British alone are the unifying element. Secondly, the British Government, having packed the Conference and loaded the dice heavily against a settlement, is unfairly silent regarding its own policy with regard to the working of the Conference and implementing its decisions. Finally, many bureaucratic influences, in India and England, are reported to be secretly intriguing with the extreme communalists, so as to prevent a settlement with the Nationalists, who are of course very few at the Conference.

The unfair way in which the Conference has been packed with communalists and how the truly representative Nationalists have been kept out is no longer a secret. Referring to one particular section of the packed Conference, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" says with much candour: "These Muslim delegates, selected by the Government of India, are, almost to a man, ardent communalists—men who think of themselves as Moslems first and Indians afterwards. There is on the other hand an enormous and growing body of Moslem opinion in India which is definitely "Indian first", which is very anxious for an understanding with the Hindus and could without difficulty negotiate such a settlement. The Nationalist Muslim Party, if there were elections to-morrow, would probably capture nearly every Moslem seat in the Councils. The ardent communalist Moslems would be a small minority. But the Nationalist Moslems have but one delegate at the Conference, Sir Ali Imam. The communalists have over a dozen". Yet these very communalists, as our own Special Correspondent points out, are intriguing to deprive Sir Ali Imam of an early opportunity to declare his own position before the Conference or the British public. It would be a tragedy, says the "Daily Herald" Correspondent, if the Conference breaks down "because a handful of Moslem leaders are far more intransigent than the mass of the community which they profess to represent." If the Conference breaks down on the Hindu-Muslim question, the responsibility will not be on the country or Gandhiji, neither of whom selected the delegates, but solely on the Government that has packed the Conference and on those communalists, who are intriguing with the British reactionaries. It is silly to suggest that Gandhiji has accepted the Conference as representative of the country, merely because he is participating in it. That would be as absurd as to say that because he is co-operating with the Government in a way, he accepts the representative character of the Government. He has time and again stated that his mission in England is to place the Congress mandate before the Government and its Conference and if possible to persuade both to accept that mandate. It, of course, follows that if he fails to persuade the Government, he must find other means to secure the final triumph of the Congress view, which is the view held by the overwhelming majority of Indians.

GOVERNMENT AND DAWOODI BOHRAS.

About three weeks ago the Bombay Government issued an explanatory note on "the scope and purpose of the Mussalman Wakf Act." And while sympathising with Government on account of misrepresentations of the Act sedulously indulged in by interested parties we had warned them not to give in to the latter. We find now that the Official Press Note was just a prelude to the confession made by Moulvi Rafiuddin on Saturday that their nerves had failed Government. Moulvi Rafiuddin's statement in the Bombay Legislative Council explaining why the exemption for some days should be given to the Dawoodi Bohra community is amazingly self-complacent. If the Minister of Education was so positively desirous of insulting the intelligence of members of the Legislature and the public, even he could have urged more plausible and less pitiful reasons for this cowing down before vested interests in the Dawoodi Bohra community. Does he seriously want the world to believe that while the anti-exemption party could prepare and put its case before the Wakf Committee, the supporters of exemption "had not been given enough opportunity by the Wakf Committee" to do so? Does he realise that he is countenancing, if only provisionally, the plea that the Exemptionists did not put up a case, not because they thought they could ignore the Inquiry with impunity, but because the Wakf Committee—of Government's own nominees—denied them both opportunity and time? And does he seriously suggest that after all it is just possible for the Committee to have exceeded their authority?

What after all is the head and front of the Committee's offence? They refer to the decision of Mr. Justice Martin in the memorable case of the Advocate-General versus Yusufali Ebrahimji and others, in which the Mullaji Sahib was the principal defendant. "In a very elaborate and highly illuminating judgment, that learned Judge has thrashed out the various points of Shia Muslim Law regarding Wakfs and after minutely weighing all the pleadings and contentions of the Mullaji Sahib 'held him to be an accountable trustee.'" Can this be questioned? All that the Committee do is to consider dispassionately the evidence of those, who cared to attend rather than dismiss the Committee with contempt, "in conjunction with the clear findings of the learned judge," and then the Committee come to the conclusion that "if any Mussalman community really needs the protection and aid of the Mussalman Wakf Act, it is the Dawoodi Bohra community." Perhaps in the stress of receiving a very impressive Bohra deputation, the Hon'ble Minister forgot the trifling matter of the actual terms of reference. The Committee, we venture to remind the Minister, was appointed, among other things, "to report whether in the opinion of the Committee, Section 13 of the Mussalman Wakf Act, enabling Local Governments to exempt Wakfs from the operation of the Act should be retained or removed." The question must be asked: Why did Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad—incidentally he is a Muslim Educationist claiming experience in and very deep concern for, the education of poor Bombay Muslims—concede for a single minute even problematical validity to the reasons advanced by the Dawoodi Bohra deputation?

Nor is this all. The arguments before which the Education Minister appears to have collapsed are arguments that strengthen the main recommendations of the Wakf Committee in relation to the Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs namely (1) The exemption granted to them must be withdrawn forthwith and (2) that, therefore, the Trustees should be required to submit full annual accounts to the Court, if Executive investigation becomes desirable for the purpose of sifting "certain allegations made by a certain section of the Dawoodi Bohra community." Judicial vigilance in view of this admitted possibility of allegations is a moral duty that Government owe not only to the beneficiaries, not only to that "section of Bohras"—it is supported almost solidly by the Muslim community—that has made "certain allegations," but also to the patrons and constituents of the Dawoodi Bohra deputationists themselves—to say nothing of the duty that Government owe to their own Wakf Committee and to the judgment of a High Court Judge. The point is so obvious that we are, we repeat, amazed at Moulvi Rafiuddin seeking to insult the intelligence of the Bombay Council and his own community at large.

Government will be well advised not to run counter to enlightened Muslim opinion in forming their policy. Flouting this opinion would be a betrayal of the interests of helpless beneficiaries. The story of the Wakf Inquiry Report is none too complimentary. The resolution asking for a Committee was moved in the Bombay Council by Mr. Syed Munawar on 12th August, 1929. "In pursuance" of the resolution "Government were pleased" to appoint the Committee eight months later—on April 3, 1930. The Committee submitted their report as early as July 15, 1930. But it required a whole year of persistent agitation to make the Bombay Government disgorge the report and publish it in June, 1931. While all this still requires a good deal of explaining, Government welcome a Bohra deputation on September 18 and yield to their "complaints" no less than three months after the publication of the report! Set in the background of these delays, the extension of 15 days—who knows the period will not be further extended?—renders the whole basis a nauseating attempt to deprive the Muslim community of the recommendations of the Wakf Inquiry Committee. Government, we repeat, must change their attitude to correspond more closely with their real duties. As to the Mullaji Sahib, the best advice that Government can, and must, give him is to curb the excessive and blind zeal of his followers. To insist on exemption, to insist, that is to say, on holding that the Trustees of Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs need not submit accounts to the Court, is not a particularly happy method of displaying their loyalty to their spiritual leader. It is, indeed, in its psychological reactions, a distinct disservice to His Holiness.

Trifles

"Muslim Communalist" Meet British Tories.
M. Shaukat Ali Makes A Gushing Speech."
Without blushing.

* * *

Arising out of Sir John Simon's cheerful compromise, for the sake of his country, over the Tariff question and his intention to lead a "National Liberal's" Party, there is no truth in the suggestion that Sir John has advised Muslims at the R. T. C. to follow his lead and convert themselves into a "Nationalist Muslim Party."

* * *

Says the Bori Bunder Flapper: "If the idea now is to invoke the assistance of an independent arbitrator to settle the quarrel where was the need for the Round Table Conference? And what will world opinion think of such a move and how will it reconcile it with the claim that India is a nation united and yearning for home rule?"

And since the Round Table Conference was packed by carefully picked persons to keep the fight going, an award oy an impartial arbitrator will be awfly inconvenient because it will cause trouble all round among the really nice dears who will say nasty things about promises which will lead world opinion to discover the real motive behind the packing move.

* * *

Something worse: It will enable horried people to reconcile it with the yearning for continued British domination on the part of the "Trustees" and laugh at it, which will be a cheeky nuisance: don't you think so?

I do, I do.

* * *

I have really begun to envy my old friend Doctor Ansari. On the basis of the old philosophy that feminine hatred and feminine love are a sort of sentimental allotropic forms—the one of the other, I find that this most adorable flapper has fallen, head downwards, for my friend. Lucky chap.

* * *

But a truce to sentimentalism.

I was mightily intrigued to read: "It may be that Mr. Gandhi's private engagements with Dr. Ansari are of such a nature that he feels compelled to play up to his friend."

I like this prying curiosity of our teeny-weeny Eve—but lest I may be mis-understood, I must say at once, that I don't mean the slightest insinuation against the famous racing sportsman who, alas, has betaken himself without his stables to stable China.

* * * *

Yes, I like this trait in her. It is this—or is it the gushing indiscretion of admirers in the know?—that has put her definitely wise to .....'s private engagements with Shaukatali, Shaffat Ahmad, Iqbal, Daudi, Ambedkar, Dadabhoy, Carr which are of such a nature that .....etc., etc.

And I was going to tease her about it.

But there are certain matters in which the permission of my friend "Simla Circles" and his circle is a self-imposed condition precedent with me. And this is one of them.

INDIA'S DESTINY

WILL R. T. C. 'SPEECH-FACTORY' ASSIST IN SHAPING IT?

(By Prof. T. K. SHAHANI).

National Liberal Club,
Whitehall,
(By Air Mail).
LONDON, Sept. 25.

"There at Cambrai were the poor delegates busied baling out water with sieves." That is the way Carlyle spoke of the futile deliberations of a Congress of European Powers in 1724, about which in another page of his History he said: "A more inane Congress never met in this world and never will meet." Except, perhaps, the R.T.C. at St. James' Palace! For two weeks this "speech factory" turning out every-day 60,000 words and odd—the length of a modern novel,—giving employment to four shorthand writers and a number of typists, journalists and printers, has held the Indian world in suspense, possibly some anxiety, whether this mountain under labour is to give birth to even so much as a rat. How the daily Press in India is feeding its readers—what pompous headlines trumpet the doings of the delegates at and outside the Conference—what buoyancy in the temper of the Indian people prevails there at this moment, is not known; but to us out here, who are in hour-to-hour-touch with things, the unreality and the futility of the proceedings cause no small dismay at how the unpractised Indian can still play the game of the opposite side which in one word is 'to play for time.' And round and round go the discussions on Direct and Indirect Representation, on the number of seats in the two Houses of the Federal Legislature to be the share of the Princes (misnomered "States"!) and the relations between the two Houses in handling the Federal Government to come. The real question regarding the 'nature' of the heritage—entire or so mutilated and shrunken as not worth looking into—remains still shrouded in mystery. The British Delegation rarely speaks. British Government decline "to place their cards on the table." They are out to hear us. The cross-firing in Indian ranks is sport enough.

GANDHI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

What of Mahatmaji? He opened the Indian case admirably. Briefly summed up, it was a challenge against the Budgetary and Financial Safeguards so far outlined in the last Sankey Report. The Indian Nation must control all functions vital to its existence which include Army, Finance and every thing. It was noted. The stenographer and the typist did their duty admirably, but the judicious-minded Lord Chancellor, moved on undisturbed. "Business as usual; the speech breaks no bones," as far from the sphere of 'coming to grips with things' as they ever were. But lest there be any fuss over the cold silence of Government or of the British Delegation a silence which may be construed into any bit of acquiescence in the demands of Mahatmaji, a member of the House of Lords—Lord Ellibank, who, subsequently gathered wisdom enough to ask for the postponement of this discussion to some more convenient date—actually tabled a motion yesterday (Thursday, the 24th of Sept.) asking of British Parliament not to release its hold over the Army, Finance, Trade, etc., in India.

WILL BRITAIN AGREE?

People here find it difficult to realise that India must control her own destinies—Defence, Finance, Trade included,—and that the age-long tutelage has now to be abandoned, as the price for a real lasting friendship on basis of eqality between the two countries. Heavy prices they say, they have to pay for this friendship: Where was power known to relinquish its hold easily? And Mahatmaji's greatest achievement, so far, seems to be in the direction of emphasising this 'claim' of India in clear, unequivocal terms—and that, as a lonely Daniel in the den of lions whether the den be party-meeting rooms of the House of Commons, or the redoubtable "Daily Mail" of England. A 'lonely' Daniel! Yes, but he has also the strength of a Samson. Even that will not do. Let us appreciate his role thoroughly and exclaim with John the Baptist: "Ecce Homo."

BUSY COUNTING THE TREES.

If only we were a "united" body, Mahatmaji would have the fullest powers of a plenipotentia-

(Continued on page 2)

THE TWILIGHT OF EMPIRE

:o:

ITS EFFECT ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM

(BY—BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

(BY AIRMAIL.)
LONDON, September 25.

The present year is remarkable for disastrous floods and draughts in many parts of the physical world. It is still more remarkable for the crisis, revolts and a revolution in the political world. These latter result from the steep fall in the prices of raw materials and to a large extent, of identical products whirh are undermining the economic system of every country, outside of Russia. From Britain to Chile, from China to the United States, the tale is everywhere the same—for the peasants and workers starvation or penury, for the employees ruin or reduced profits. In every country, with the above conception unemployment has become a major problem. The clang of the harnesses sounds no more in the shipyards; factories close down or reduce their output; by means of rationalising their technique employees have been, tens of thousand of them, adrift.

THREE-FOLD CAUSE OF CRISIS.

For a time Britain, that is, the real or capitalist rulers of Britain, made as though to scorn the tempest, but it scorned it only by ignoring palpable facts. Like a shop-keeper threatened with bankruptcy, it carried on with a bold face until the whole financial system rolled on the brink of collapse. All now recognise, as many knew months ago, that this system, which is the very foundation of the British Empire, is shaking from top to bottom. The actual causes of the crisis are three-fold. Firstly, the budget. The budget framed in March was dishonest on the three known facts. It has since become an absurdity. Secondly, the balance of trade has now become not merely neutral but definitely unfavourable. Last century the exports of Britain alone more than balanced the imports. More recently a favourable balance has been maintained by the interest on foreign investments, now totalling 4000 millions and the income from shipping freights. But the general employment of machinery, especially since the War, has, as for instance in cotton goods, reduced the exports of British manufacturers. Now comes the world slump, not only sharpening the fall in exports, but also preventing many of Britain's creditors from paying interest. In the result last year's small favourable balance of 30 millions will this year be transformed into a debit balance of well over 50 millions.

ONLY THE BEGINNING.

Finally, it appears that after the return to the gold standard in 1925—British financiers have been making long-term loans abroad (something like 200 millions) on a scale quite unwarranted by the balance of trade. They effected this by means of short term credits borrowed from America and France. Many of these loans, as in Germany, are now unrealisable. French and America creditors, noting also the budget, feared lest the pound would fall from parity. They began to call in their loans, resulting in a drain of gold from London. The British Press and politicians dilate on the crisis and how Britain will overcome it, but the crisis has only begun. The Budget has been balanced, imports may be cut down by a tariff, but the burden of the war-debt, the burden of increasing unemployment, the burden of foreign obligations, remain. Neither under present day conditions is it possible that industry will revive. The gathering clouds are unshot, by any phase of sunshine.

EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE INDIA.

How will this crisis influence what Imperialists term the Indian "problem"? Clearly it involves the end of the ultra-imperialist policy, for even Mr. Churchill and the retired governors must now perceive the folly of attempting to dragoon India into submission. Such a policy will therefore be replaced by what may be termed the Great War plan. Intensive efforts will be

(Continued on page

NOTES OF THE DAY

New Turn In Balkan Politics.

At a banquet in Athens on Sunday to celebrate Ismet Pasha's visit to Greece, on a mission of friendship between his country and Greece, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, made a felicitous speech, welcoming the 'entente' between the two countries. His observation that if those "whom the past still divided" were to be influenced by the example of Greece and Italy, humanity could be set on the path towards a brighter future. At the forthcoming Balkan Conference at Constantinople, if the spirit of accommodation initiated by Greece and Turkey prevails, the phrase "Balkanisation of politics," with its connotation of mutual jealousy and conflict will have lost its use. If the Balkan nations come to an understanding they will be a bulwark for European peace.

Tinkering With It.

A Simla message states that the Report of the Retrenchment Sub-Committee on Railways has been signed. Its recommendations, it is understood, effect a saving of Rs. 75,00,000, on the basis of the 1930-31 Budget. A cut of five crores has already been effected by the railways and the Sub-Committee recommends the remaining cut for earliest adoption. It is extremely doubtful whether this half-hearted retrenchment will lighten the tax-payer's burden. The cut recommended in the present expenditure still leaves a large gap to be filled and the Sub-Committee recommends the appointment of another committee, a Special Committee "with an expert element" to find a way out. So one committee leads to another, costing the tax-payer a lot in members' allowances, but the problem remains. It will not be solved unless the superior grades in the railways are thoroughly Indianised, on a salary basis, which India has the capacity to pay.

Jail Reform

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Social Service League in December last, to investigate the complaints made by many released prisoners regarding treatment in jail, is now published and deserves to be seriously considered by the public and the Government alike. The Committee consisted of such responsible leaders as Messrs. K.M. Jhaveri, Chairman; Lallubhai Samaldas, K. Natarajan, B.G. Kher and several others. As may be seen from the nature of the Report itself, the Committee's enquiry was very careful and searching, its object being not merely to air the grievances of the Civil Disobedience prisoners, but to investigate the conditions on which these educated prisoners threw some new and lurid light and to ameliorate the lot of prisoners in general. The Committee's findings substantially bear out the complaints made by responsible Satyagrahi prisoners. Referring to the extremely humiliating and 'vindictive' treatment meted out to some political prisoners, the Committee observes: "The treatment was either specially devised for the political prisoners in order to break their spirit and give them a foretaste of prison-life, or was the usual method pursued by the jail officials. In either case, it is condemnable."

Practical Suggestions.

The Committee has adopted many of the suggestions for reform made by responsible Satyagrahi prisoners. The Committee's recommendations are all based on the modern theory—the only right theory—that the prison ought to be essentially a reformatory and not a den of frightfulness. With regard to the much-vexed question of classification of prisoners, the Committee, agreeing with several Satyagrahi prisoners, recommends that the present classification should be abolished and that if classification is to be continued, there should be only two classes: viz: ordinary and special. It is suggested that the ordinary class should consist of common convicts, guilty of offences involving moral turpitude; while the special class should include such technical offenders as civil resisters who are not guilty of violence or moral turpitude. It is also suggested that the lot of even common convicts must be made a great deal more humane than it is now and that along with manual work they should be given suitable instruction including full instruction in, at least, one handicraft. The Committee's recommendations, in general, appear to be quite reasonable and practicable, and as such, deserve to be considered seriously by any Government that cares for public opinion or its own reputation for justice and humanity.

"Mac" Hurries To Meet Welsh Wizard.

LIBERAL PARTY IN THE MELTING POT.

NEW LABEL FOR THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The most momentous week in the history of the present crisis opened with the return of Mr. MacDonald to London last night after the week-end in the country. The stake at issue is the very existence of the historic Liberal Party which is being compelled, by the force of events, to take early decision which would probably mean a split or even disruption of the party.

RIFT IN LIBERAL LUTE.

If the Liberal Leaders refusing tariffs break with the Government, a majority of party (possibly 35 out of 58 members of the Commons) will follow Sir John Simon calling themselves "National Liberals" and contesting election on behalf of the National Government.

A new organisation is being formed very soon. The chief organiser has already been appointed.

"MAC" TO COME UNDER NEW LABEL.

A "National Labour" Wing may also be formed and Mr. MacDonald himself may contest Seaham thus labelled, following the decision of the Mupton Miners Lodge and the branch of Labour Party (affiliated to the Seaham Labour Party) to nominate him as a candidate.

Meanwhile, he is striving anxiously to maintain the Liberal Party intact in Government, desiring that Government shall appeal to the country on a national, instead of a Party, basis, and unwilling to be too closely identified with the Conservative.—Reuter.

"MAC" HURRIES TO SEE LL.G.

"Walk Into My Parlour."

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. MacDonald left for Churt this morning to see Mr. Lloyd George and discuss the political situation. He will probably make a final appeal to the Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to throw in his lot with the "National" Government.—Reuter.

"GANDHI JAYANTI" WEEK.

Special Programmes At Congress House.

Tuesday (6th Oct.):—Master Dinanath of the Balvant Sangit Natak Mandal will sing in the entertainment programme at the Jinnah Hall at night at 9-30.

Friday (9th Oct):—Bal Gandharva will give a singing programme at 9-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Tickets for all programmes can be had at the Congress House.

At Matunga

A public meeting will be held at Sion at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari, Dr. Udgaoker, Pandit Keshavdev Sharma will speak on "Mahatma's Miracles."

At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Ram Garhia Akali Dal, Bombay, a public lecture will be delivered on "The Gandhi Jayanti and Khaddar" today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Programme For To-day

8-30 p.m.:—Garbha Dance by girls of the Rastra Premi Mandal and Cinema show of "Flag Salutation" and "Gandhiji's Departure for London" at Damodhar Thackersay Hall, Parel.

9 p.m.:—Public meeting at Jawahar Bazar Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside. Sjts. Munshi, Manilal Kothari, S. K. Patil and others will address on "Gandhi Jayanti".

9 p.m.:—Master Dinanath will entertain the public with his music, in the Jinnah Hall.

The Exhibition will be open from 3 to 10 p.m. Tickets for the Music can be had at Jinnah Hall.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

A Thousand Citizens Participate

The Priti-Bhojan (Cosmopolitan dinner) with Harijans (so-called untouchables) arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a feature of the "Gandhi Jayanti" week on Sunday morning at the Congress House was a tremendous success. It was admitted by one and all that this function was the biggest of its kind ever held in the city of Bombay. The attendance of the participants went beyond all calculations and at the eleventh hour special arrangements had to be hurriedly made to cope with the rush.

More than one thousand people of Bombay including no less than four hundred Harijans partook of the simple dinner provided by the Congress. Desh Sevikas and many other society ladies had enthusiastically joined the function. The serving which was by far the most difficult part of the function was done by ladies, principally by the Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

The leaders of the Harijans were looking after the arrangements along with the B. P. C. C. workers. The preparations of cooking, etc., were being done since early hours of the morning. The spacious Jinnah Hall fell short of requirements and consequently covers had to be laid in the main building of the Congress House.

The function was in progress for full three hours. No fee was charged for the entrance. Voluntary contribution if anybody gave it was accepted. Volunteers had to put in very smart work to look after the convenience of so many visitors.

Harijan boys and girls also were seen eating side by side with the boys and girls of so-called caste Hindus. There was a lively atmosphere at the Congress House.

RUSH AT KHADDAR EXHIBITION

The Khaddar Exhibition opened by the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House has become a centre of great attraction in the city. Sunday being holiday it continued to attract large crowds of visitors. Throughout the day there was great rush at the Congress House. From Monday the Exhibition will remain open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Every evening the band plays in the exhibition gardens in the compound of the Congress House. The entertainment programmes have become very popular owing to their pleasing variety.

KHAR AND GANDHIJI BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS:—The Khar Village Congress Committee have decided to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti by an intensive campaign of Khadi sale. To facilitate a free selection the Committee opened a Khadi Exhibition of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi of different varieties and qualities in the Laxmi Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, from Friday. It will remain open till 11th inst. The exhibition is open from 7 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. and 1 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on all week days and 7 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. during Sundays. The entrance to the exhibition is free. There will be Khadi hawking from house to house during Gandhi Jayanti in the morning and evening.

Besides there will be a 24 hour spinning on the 2nd and 8th instant and twelve hours spinning on all the remaining days of Gandhi Sapta. Sjt. M. Ganesh M. Koppikar and Kumari Prabhavati Pandit are authorised to collect sacrificial yarn for presentation to Gandhiji, and the public are requested to hand over the same to them or the Secretary, Shri

CONGRESS PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who left for Bardoli to-night accompanied by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has issued the following appeal to the citizens of Bombay:—

I congratulate the generous public of Bombay for the splendid response they have given to my appeal at the inauguration of the "Gandhi Week." It was my intention to-stay here amongst you throughout the week, but a more urgent call comes from the peasants of Bardoli and I must be at their service. I am, therefore, leaving Bombay with happy memories once more on this occasion in the fullest confidence that you will continue to respond in the same generous and patriotic spirit to the irresistible appeal of my indefatigable colleague Manilal Kothari who has unreservedly placed himself at your service in the sacred cause of Khaddar bringing succour to "Daridra Narayan." In fact, the atmosphere and the wide-spread demand for Khaddar is more due to his untiring efforts and his miraculous powers of persuasion. With the wholehearted co-operation of Sjt. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. and his colleagues of the Congress and various organisations in Bombay and also of that wonderful group of devoted Desh Sevikas, I feel sure that Mr. Kothari will be able to carry the message of Khaddar to every home in Bombay.

The Suburbs of Bombay have the advantage of having a group of devoted and selfless workers who have always given ready response to every national call at the right moment. In view of what they have already accomplished I feel confident that their contribution will be as good as ever.

POLICE RAIDS IN BENGAL.

Number Of Houses Searched.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A large number of houses have been searched at Noakhali, Comilla, Faridpur, Bagerhat and Madaripur. At some of these places certain proscribed literature was seized but no arrests are reported.

MAN ARRESTED FOR MIDNIGHT DACOITY.

Another man Prafulla Bhatta of Noakhali was arrested on Saturday in connexion with the previous nights armed dacoity in north Calcutta suburb. All the five, including Mrs. Bimal Prativa Debi were placed before the Additional District Magistrate at Alipore this morning and remanded until October 12.—A. P.

"AXE" IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

In view of the financial stringency the Governor of Burma has decided to surrender fifteen per cent. of his salary and members of the Executive Council and Ministers ten per cent each.

The members of a gang of Insein rebels visited a village four miles west of Okkan to collect food and money. Instead of helping them, however, the villagers chased them out.—A. P.

GENERAL PURPOSES RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The General Purposes Retrenchment Committee resumed sitting to-day with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair and discussed details of expenditure with a view to retrenchment. It is understood that the headings dealt with to-day related to Andamans, The Delhi administration and the Reforms Office.

There will be a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly on 2nd November in New Delhi when the Committee will be invited to express an opinion on the financial aspect of the question of the separation of Burma and the adjustments it will involve.—A. P.

DEVONS WIN FINAL OF DURAND TOURNAMENT

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The final of the Durand Football tournament was replayed today and resulted in a win for the Devons who beat the Border Regiment by three goals to one.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST ALLEGED ABSCONDER WITHDRAWN

DELHI, Oct. 5.

The case against Bhowani Singh, alleged absconder in the Delhi conspiracy case, who was recently arrested at Bombay and brought to Delhi to take his trial along with the other accused has been withdrawn and the accused has been dischadged. A. P.

FARMERS' FEDERATION OF AHMEDABAD.

Wire To Viceroy

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

Mr. Ramrai Munshi, President of the Farmers' Federation, has telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Finance Member of the Government of India urging them to prevent the the export of gold in the interests of the agriculturists.

Mr. Munshi has also issued an appeal to agriculturists to stop the sale of gold and silver articles.—A. P.

MAHATMA JAYATI AT GWALIOR.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday celebration was observed here yesterday. A huge public meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Babu Shyamlal Pandyiya, editor "Samaya", at High Court park, where speeches on Khadi and resolutions for Mahatma's long life and welcome blessings at senior Maharani's recovery were passed.

The three persons brought into the Ripon Hospital Delhi injured in Sunday's motor accident near Tara Devi are reported to be making slow progress. A. P.

The Viceroy and party went shooting with the Maharaja of Patiala at Tara Devi on Monday. —A. P.

PROTECTION TO HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

Motion Passed In Bombay Council.

GOVERNMENTS' SYMPATHY WITH WEAVERS

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 5.

With a moderate attendance to-day the Bombay Legislative Council was engaged with further discussion on Mr. More's resolution asking Government that revenue officers and magistrates be now appointed as 'ex officios' nominated members on municipalities and local boards. The resolution was defeated and the amendment of Mr. Gokhale was also lost.

PROTECTION TO HANDIOOM INDUSTRY.

The next resolution recommending the Government to request the Government of India to abolish the extra tax imposed upon yarn to protect handloom industry from dying out completely, and either to prohibit the production of sarie s below 20 counts by Indian mills, or impose 15 per cent excise duty on the saries manufactured by the mills, was moved by Shaikh Abdul Aziz.

The mover was of opinion that ten lacs of people live on sari industry in the presidency. The increase of excise duty on foreign yarn made it impossible for the sari manufacturers to compete with mill saries.

Mr. Chitale supported the resolution. He mentioned that the All-India Spinners' Association is doing much in the production of yarn. Further, he said that so long as the mill is allowed to compete with cottage industry it will go hard. In his opinion the finished mill saries should be taxed.

Honourable Sir R. Vakeel, Rao Bahadur Angadi, Mr. Vakeel and Mr. Bhimbhai Naik also spoke.

The Minister for Education said that Government would do everything in their power to encourage the handloom industry.

Mr. Kadri thought that the President of the Congress be approached to bring about an amicable settlement between the weavers and mill owners.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY.

The leader of the House said that Government sympathised with the resolution, and in practice they have started weaving schools. The matter is beyond Government's power, but im the House so desires, they shall respect the wishes of the House and send it to the Government of India.

When division was demanded, it was found that 24 voted for the resolution and 11 against. Thus the resolution of Mr. Aziz was passed.

REVENUE OFFICIALS' EMOLUMENTS.

The resolution recommending Government that the emoluments that are at present being paid to the Officiating Revenue and Police Patils of the Central Division be doubled" was moved by Mr. R. B. Shinde in the Legislative Council to-day.

Mr. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur Kale and other members supported the resolution on principle.

The Revenue Member, who opposed the resolution, said that the Patil is not a whole time worker but engages himself in agriculture etc. He opposed the resolution because the present financial position did not allow that. Secondly unfair distinction was made between Central and other Divisions.

The resolution was defeated by 18 votes to 38.

RURAL REPRESENTATION

The following resolution was moved by Rao Bahadur Patel:—

"The Council recommends to His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government in England through His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council that it is the emphatic opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council that in the contemplated revision of the Government of India Act by the British Parliament after the deliberations of the R. T. C. are over due provision be made for adequate representation of the rural areas on the local Legislature of the Province of Bombay and that the rural franchise be so lowered and the number of seats for the constituencies be so increased as to carry out the aforesaid object.

Rao Bahadur Bole wanted to amend the resolution adding "Labour in Urban area" before "rural areas."

After Mr. Bole rose Mr. Kale, but the lights in the Hall were off.

The House carried on the proceedings in darkness for two minutes and then with the help of torchlights for five minutes.

For want of time consideration of the resolution is postponed till the next session.

Security Proceedings Against Trade Unionist.

JALGAON, Oct. 5.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, in the appeal preferred before him by Mr. N. K. Vaidya, Secretary of the Bhusaval Division of the Railwaymen's Union from the judgment of the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, requiring him to give security to be of good behaviour under Section 108 Cr. P. C. for a period of one year.

Mr. N. J. Shaikh, the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge of Jalgaon on appeal upheld the judgment of the District Magistrate but considerably reduced the security and the period. He ordered that Vaidya should give a security of Rs. 500 and a personal bond of Rs. 200 for a period of two months to be of good behaviour within the period.—A.P.

FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAGE CUTS.

Bombay Workers' Meeting.

A mass meeting of Bombay mill workers was held on Moon Mill maidan on Monday, under the auspices of Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Patel Building, and was addressed by Mr. Randive, Mr. Bhise, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Anton who explained to the workers the increasing repression of capitalism and imperialism and the mass unemployment and wage cuts which are being forced upon the workers. The workers were shouting "Red" slogans and demonstrated their faith in the Red Flag. The speakers explained the indirect wage cuts by way of increasing prices, and exposed the treachery of capitalist leaders who were draining the gold of India by exporting it out of the country. Also the increasing militant fight of the English workers against capitalism was explained. The meeting terminated amidst shouts of 'workers of the world unite', 'Down with Capitalism', 'Down with Imperialism.'

MR. TULSIDAS KHIMJI

Protest Against Incorrect Reports

Mr. Tulsidas Khimji writes to say in connection with the report about the shifting of gold on account of the Imperial Bank of India" which appeared in the "Chronicle" of Sunday last that his firm has nothing to do with the export of gold. "I have no connection with the Bank and they have nothing to do with these shipments."

Mr. Tulsidas Khimji's firm is of long standing and repute and the prompt protest against inaccurate reports about the firm's activities should silence all rumour.

APPEALS IN RED SHIRTS' CASE.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 5.

The Judicial Commissioners today pronounced judgment rejecting the appeal brought by Government against the acquittal of six Red Shirts.

He accepted the appeal of two Red Shirts and quashed their convictions under Section 302/115 but maintained the conviction and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A.

The appeals of four more Red Shirts were rejected.

The facts of the case arise from the seditious drama staged on 4th March in Babara Village.—A.P.

TONGA-TAXI WAR IN JALGAON

Tongawallas Go On Strike.

JALAGON, Oct. 4.

The tongawallas of Jalgaon have gone on strike since yesterday on the ground of their representation to the authorities not being considered.

A representation to the officials was made by the tongawallas regarding the competition by taxis within the limits of the city. They demanded that, as is the case in some other places such as Dhulia and Nagar, some restrictions should be placed on the taxis plying for hire in the city. They say that because of this competition they are unable to earn their living.

No reply from the authorities was received and the tonga owners went on strike since yesterday. No tonga has been plying for hire these two days. The strikers intend to hold out till their grievances are redressed. It is not yet known what the attitude of the authorities is.—A.P.

"ELDERS" WILL DEBATE ON PRESS GAG BILL TO-MORROW

No Ratification Of Geneva Conventions

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The Press Bill as passed by the Assembly was placed before the Council of State to-day and it was agreed to take it into consideration at to-morrow's sitting.

Lala Ramsarandas and Sardar Shivdevsingh wanted more time, but the majority view was for the earliest consideration.

There were twenty-seven members present including Sir Muhammad Isar Khan and Mr. Ramchandra I.C.S. both of whom were newly sworn in.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

In the absence of Sir Joseph Bhore Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer made a statement regarding the resolution adopted by the House in March last about the recommendation concerning prevention of industrial accidents adopted at the 12th session of the International Labour Conference. He pointed out that since the resolution was adopted the Provincial Governments had been consulted. There was general agreement on the part of local Government with the principle underlying the recommendations but there was considerable criticism over details.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble to the recommendations extended its obligation to agriculture, taking into account the present conditions of agricultural work. The Government of India agreed with the general view of the local Governments that in some respects the recommendations went beyond what was possible or necessary in the existing stage of industrial development.

NO PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION.

Labour still was largely migratory and insufficiently organised to be able to undertake the various duties implied in the adoption of the recommendation but local Governments had indicated that many of the items contained in the recommendations were already in operation in varying degrees and in certain directions further progress was possible but so far as legislation was concerned Government of India were not for piecemeal legislation and as recommendations covered the same ground as was covered by the Labour Commission they would proceed with it as far as might be practicable and simultaneously with the latter.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS.

On Mr. Emerson's proposal, amended by Mr. Chetty, the House adopted the proposition passed by Legislative Assembly for non-ratification of the draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory Labour except in certain respects. —A. P.

LOWER RENTS FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS

Resolution In The Corporation.

MATERNITY LEAVE TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon the Municipal Service Regulation No. 108 was amended as follows:—

"The Municipal Commissioner may grant maternity leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days to female Municipal employees of the Biggari, Scavengering and Halalkhore class who have been in Municipal service for not less than six months immediately preceding the date of commencement of such leape; provided that a notice in writing shall be given by the female employee who is pregnant stating that she expects to be confined within one month next following and that she will not work in any employment during the period of such leave.

"The grant of such leave is subject to the condition that the date of confinement shall be within the period of leave and shall be certified by the Health Department."

There was a heated discussion in the following resolution moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas.

"That the Corporation are most strongly of the opinion that heads of departments and other officers should not canvass votes from Municipal Councillors in regard to matters pertaining to themselves, to their departments, or to other matters pertaining to Municipal administration, and that serious notice will be taken of any infringement of this resolution.

That the Commissioner be requested to circulate this resolution to the Officers concerned."

The resolution was in the end carried.

Corporation then passed Mr. R. A. Gole's resolution urging reduction of rents by 25 per cent as a measure of relief to the poor and middle class people. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That in view of the increasing unemployment in the City due to the present depressed condition of trade and industry and the consequent inability of the poor en middle class people in the City to pay the present high rents charged to them by their landlords, the Corporation are of opinion that Government should take legislative measures to give relief to these people by compelling the landlords to reduce their rents by 25 per cent, at least till such time as the conditions improve and the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

The resolution was carried.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Jute shares opened steady after the week-end and a moderate business was reported. In coals a small number of dealings were put through at about unchanged rates. In teas undertone continued steady. The miscellaneous section displayed no fresh feature. Cottons were enquired for. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 53 small odd lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 95 small lot.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore Cotton ordy 16-12, Kesoram 3-5,

Coals: Aldih 3-14, Bengal 298, Bhalgora 2-13, Burrakur 11-12, Raneegunge 37-14, Samla Collieries 2 small odd lot, South Karanpura 3, Standard 29-4.

Jutes: Anglo-India ordy 298-8, Auckland ordy 203, Baby ordy 144 Barnagore 142, Clive 26-10 Fort Gloster 475, Gourepore ordy 339, Hooghly ordy 62-8, Howrah 42-4, Kamarhatty ordy 440, National 22-10,

Miscellaneous: Frank Ross 1-4, Bengal Telephone ordy 9-4, Bengal Telephone pref 9-12, Bengal Iron 3-6, Indian Iron and Steel 5-10, Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 0-12-0, small lot, B. I. Corporation ordy 0-15-0, B. I. Corporation pref 45, Madan Theatres 2-3, Bengal Paper ordy 37-4 ex div. Titaghur paper ordy 7-12, Midnapore Zemindary 71-8.

Teas: Chandypore 51, Dauracherra 4-8, Dhelakat 20-4, Dufflaghur 9-6, Jaybirpara 15-10, Jutlibari 13, Murphulani 6, Oodalbari 14, Phaskowa 61, Rutema 5-8, Telojan 9-8.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1916-45 Indian General Navigation 75-8.—A. P.

GENERAL MOTORS (INDIA) LIMITED.

25,000th Car Run In Bombay.

Before a large and representative gathering, the Gold Chevrolet Sedan 25000th car built by the General Motors India Ld., was run on Monday morning at their offices at Sewree. The General Motors India, Ld., started their business on the 4th of December 1928, during which period they sent 25000 cars in different parts of India and Persia.

In the last three years the General Motors India Ltd. paid Rs. 44,58,228 on import duty, Rs. 18,75,000 on freight charges and Rs. 67,67,734 on taxes. Out of 800 workmen employed 94 per cent are Indians. The Indian workmen received wages to the extent of Rs. 14,84,807. The car was driven off the "Assembly Line" by Mr. Seers, the General Manager and was christened after breaking a bottle of champage by Mr. H. P. Kirpalani, the Municipal Commissioner. It is intended to auction this car and to donate the proceeds to the Bombay Hospitals Fund.

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BUY IT TO-DAY

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CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
IS PURELY HERBAL
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ITCH · DELHI SORES · BAD LEGS
PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM
BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES
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Keep a box of ZAM-BUK Always Handy

THIS is the most widely-used healing ointment in the world to-day. It is scientifically compounded from rare and highly-refined herbal essences of great soothing and antiseptic power. Zam-Buk is as successful in the treatment of simple injuries as it is for chronic skin complaints. Zam-Buk drives poison and disease out of the tissues; it stops pain and itching, and grows new skin. Medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

ZAM-BUK IS FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

BEST FOR PRICE AND QUALITY

Visitors to the Bombay Millowners' Show Case at Victoria Terminus, during these few days past, have been convinced that the increasing popularity of EDSU Fabrics is on account of the fact that they are best for price and quality.

EDSU Fabrics have rightly proved to be the repeated choice of every person of discrimination on dress.

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Opposite RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla, BOMBAY.

Opposite G. I. P. RLY. INSTITUTE, Parel, BOMBAY.

—: GANDHI WEEK :—

BUY PURE ANDHRA FINE KHADI

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Direct from producing centre

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Buy fine Khadi and feed our starving brother weavers and sister spinners.

Offers Rs. 500 reward if Cloth proved not genuine.

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Cheaper than A.I.S.A. because—No establishment charges.

M. Ch. V. SEETHARAMAROW, Manager.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

HEAVY RECEIPTS CONTINUE BUT SPINNERS BUYING

Depreciation Of Sterling Advanced Liverpool Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 5.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by heavy. Port receipts, but later on prices advanced on spinners buying more freely. Heavy receipts of American Cotton at this time of the year is a normal factor but inadequate demand is depressing markets. Trade condition are unfavourable and spinners demand is unable to absorb increased hedge selling. Although there is utter absence of speculative demand we have to be very cautious about the abnormally low level of cotton prices. There is no doubt that the present level of prices is far below the cost of production. American Government has temporarly stopped all attempts to stabilise prices and the market is left alone to work on the law of supply and demand. Various attempts are being made to reduce the cotton acreage next season. However we have every season to believe that the American Government will devise some new measures when the bulk of the cotton is gathered and marketed. Cotton crop is considered a cash crop and plays very important part in the export trade of America. At the same time it has direct bearing on the living of cotton growers of America and it is certain that something shall have to be done to save them from ruin. Prices fluctuated within a range of 14 points on Saturday and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 5.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.30c.

Further depreciation of sterling caused a fresh rise in the prices of Liverpool cotton. Dollar-Sterling rate declined to 3.85 1/4 Prices opened at a rise of 20 points and soon a further rise of 14 points was recorded. Later on there was heavy straddle selling on wide parity. The market closed irregular at a rise 24 to 26 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 23 points to 4.54. Liverpool Cotton Exchange has discontinued the item giving estimated spot sales daily.

Summertime has now ceased both in American and Britain from to-day, and all tables will be received here one hour late.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

Cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange have steadily declined this week under increased Southern hedging, with covering and trade buying on the scale down creating a temporary resistance. The break below six cents attrated increased attention with local sentiment uncertain as regards the immediate outlook although the possibility of further declines during the period of increasing receipts is recognised.

The recent weather has been ideal for picking, which has been making relatively slow progress, and with the fields white with cotton, any storms would at least damage the grades.

The next Government Report is expected to show a fully maintained or a slightly increased crop indication. It is hoped that the reply given by Secretary for Agriculture Hydes to inquiries from European cotton exchanges that the present administration is still opposed to export bounty proposals, will reassure foreign buyers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 5.73 Lowest 5.61—12.

N. Y. January Highest 5.85 (Opening) Lowest 5.71 (11-56 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables: Light to moderate rainfall in New Orleans dist. (S. E. Louisiana). Weather warmer; favourable. Movement moderate.

11-30 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on scattered buying, absence of contracts and on weaker Sterling Exchange.

12-30 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles tend to ease. Cotton displaying good resistance to increasing hedge pressure. Buying is of excellent character. Market acts like sagging somewhat further.

6-40 p.m.: Professional hedge selling.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.
(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 1st Oct. 32,954
Same time last season 60,255
Exports from 1st Sept to 1st Oct.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	2,047	2,236
Continent	18,919	47,901
China	28,266	37,915
Japan	32,392	1,03,383
Coast Ports	5,928	997
U. S. A.	.....	75
Total	87,552	1,92,509

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. 1931 11,999
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. 1931 61,097
Same period last year 52,673
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Oct. 1931 5,36,454
Same time last year 5,23,844

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st to 25th Sept. 4,350
Total for the corresponding period last season 9,962
Total cotton shipped from 1st to 25th Sept. 23,694
Total for the correspondhing period last season 22,823

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Oct. 5.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. sh. 4/3 1/4d. 7/8d. Up.
Dec. sh. 4/6 1/4d. 5/8d. Up.
Mar. sh. 4/9 1/8d. 3/8d. Up

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Dec dol. 45 7/8—1 7/8.
March dol. 48 3/8—1 3/8.
May dol. 49 7/8—1 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.
Oct. £8/8/9.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Nov. 11.40 19 Up.
Feb. 11.00 7 Up.
Market firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Oct/Dec. sh. 15/9d—1 1/2d.
Jan/Apr. sh. 17/6d. Up 4 1/2d.
Market inactive.

Wheat Cable (Chicago:—"Prices declined on Commission House selling, in sympathy with the Corn market and disappointing export inquiry. Closed easy."

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom—2,600,000 quarters.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreinn Friends:—

Liverpool. Big enquiry Lancashire yarn cloth.

Liverpool. New York cables, large hedge selling continues.

New York. Record sales southern spot markets resulting in heavy hedge selling absorbed in volume by trade each point down. Favour investment buying and accumulation against future needs while hedge selling provides these low prices.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

Receipts for week ending 1st Oct.

	1931	1930.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	237	1363
Oomras	2144	11534
Dholleras	229	287
Broach	289	265
Southerns	2	3288
Persians	78	....
Americans	....	....
Egyptians	581	66
E. Africans **	1553	2955
Other sorts	....	19
Total	5113	19777

Exports for week ending 1st Oct.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	940
Continent	5650
China	6550
Japan	6509
Coast Ports	805
Total	20454

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2073
China, Japan & Coast Ports	18680
Total	20753

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct.

1931	32954
1930	60255

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct.

	1931	1930.
United Kingdom	2047	2233
Continent	18619	47901
China	28266	37915
Japan	32392	103383
Coast Ports	5928	997
U.S.A.	....	75
Total	87552	192509

Bales

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. 1931 11,999
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. 1931 61,097
Same period last year 52,678
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Oct. 1931 536,454
Same time last year 523,844
** Includes 108 bales of West African Cotton.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 15035
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct. 1931 25
American cotton at Sea for India 5664

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October 5.

S S Skuld, Hotson, Tuticorin.
S S British Statesman, Jones Abadan.
S S Pilsna, Luffins, Trieste.

DEPARTURE.
October, 6.

S S Aquileia, Zoppu, Genoa.

LOADING.
October 5.

Steamer, Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Mirpura for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalaveera for Karachi.

S S Skuld:—The E S N Coy's steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tutieorin, with a general cargo.

S S British Statesman:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Statesman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S S City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Exports & Co.; 99 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 2750 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Glasgow.—2750 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 1750 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

For Manchester.—30 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 79 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 83 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.

For Antwerp.—186 bales hemp, H Gopiram; 412 cwts. kardi seed, Ishwardas & Co.; 500 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, W T Suren; 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 1375 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—4000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 0000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros. 110 Bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 16000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros. 50 Bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 13 woollen carpets, N Azizullaoff.

For Fiume.—55 bales cotton raw E Spinner & Co.

S S Aquileia for Alexandretta.—25 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Silverfir for Marseilles.—100 cwts. gum olibonum, E Valimohamad & Co.

For Philadelphia.—2,000 cwts. myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.; 87 bales goat skin, Brisky Co.

Argun Maru for Kobe.—24 cwts. sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai.—3200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Kaga Maru for Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

S S Sumatra Maru, Agents, O. S. Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoya.—15 cases grey dhooty; 15 cases glassware; 78 cases cotton shirtings; 253 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka.—144 cases cotton yarn; 55 cases cotton shirtings; 99 cases metal goods; 20 cases rayon goods; 133 cases glassware; 20 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases brassware.

From Kobe.—74 bales straw boards; 40 cases camphor; 20 cases rubber shoes; 40 cases canvas shoes; 79 cases cotton shirtings; 20 cases glassware.

From Tokyo.—41 cases cotton shirtings; 125 cases cotton yarn.

From Moji.—404 cases beer; 2100 bags cement.

From Hongkong.—55 cases cotton hosiery; 50 cases sugar candy; 40 cases wet ginger; 13 cases mats; 1300 cases fire crackers.

From Singapore.—46 ralts. tyres, 1713 bags betelnuts; 100 bags paraffin wax; 200 bales sandal wood 50 bags sago flour; 370 bundles planks.

From Colombo.—760 chests tea, 142 cylinders coconut oil; 96 bales mattress fibre; 17 cases rubber.

S S Anniston City, Agents, M M & Co., from New York.—215 cases medicine; 586 cases Q oats; 75 cases cells; 120 cases second hand clothing; 101 cases auto parts; 35 cases wheat flakes; 907 cases tyres; 32 cases nails; 90 cases cotton remnants; 65 cases batteries; 39 cases stoves; 32 cases condiments; 22 cases creasate oil; 31 cases turpentine; 24 cases laquer; 36 cases files; 22 cases toffee; 152 drums dye-stuffs; 1200 drums lub. oil; 24 drums lub. grease; 500 bales newspaper; 386 bundles galvd. pipes.

From Philadelphia.—2608 drums lub. oil; 25 cases gas mantle; 20 cases chemicals; 44 scrap leather; 3611 bundles pipes.

From New Orleans.—65 drums lub. oil; 25 cases springs; 19 cases lead flake litharke.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 31/8, Highest Rs. 31/8/6, Lowest Rs. 31/2, Closing Rs. 31/7.

Groundnut Seed: Delivery February, Opening Rs. 31/14, Lowest Rs. 31/7, Closing Rs. 31/11.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 411 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 34 lbs

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Post Office Box No. 431, Bombay.

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The Children!

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If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child, but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloida No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood. and Iron Jelloida will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloid are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

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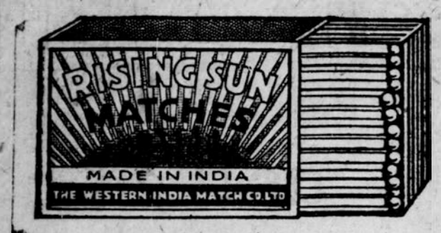

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(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs. 1,18,58,000
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	„ 11,61,818
Premium Income	„ 90,53,986
Interest income earned in 1930	„ 7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	„ 1,00,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	„ 6,66,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS
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SUPPLEMENT TO GANDHIJI'S CHARGE-SHEET

CONGRESS REJOINDER TO GOVERNMENT REPLY

Flagrant Instances Of Breach Of Pact Exposed

The following is the continuation of the Congress rejoinder to Government reply regarding breaches of Pact in Bombay Presidency.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

4. In Bulsar in Surat District, in 5 cases people are being asked to pay fine for having used land for non-agricultural purposes (viz. having volunteer's camps during the campaign, camps which were destroyed by Government). They have been told that possession would not be given unless the fines are paid. Full assessment has been offered.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

4. The Collector has now been instructed not to levy the penalty under the Land Revenue Code for unauthorised use of land from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes in the cases mentioned, but to levy a non-agricultural assessment only.

REJOINDER.

4. Although Government have ordered not to levy the penalty under the Land Revenue Code, the Congress contends that, in accordance with the spirit of the Settlement, non-agricultural assessment for temporary use such as huts for volunteer camps and sheds for temporary hospitals should not now be charged or recovered.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

5. A boat at Kaira seized by the salt authorities and sold by mistake of the Salt Collector long after the Truce not yet restored, nor owner being compensated. Owner however being asked to approach the purchaser and offered paltry sum realised.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. This matter had in fact been settled, unknown to him, "before Mr. Gandhi made the complaint." (quotations ours).

REJOINDER.

5. The facts about this matter are briefly these: A boat was confiscated in May 1930 for carrying contraband salt. The boat said to be worth Rs. 200 was sold by public auction for Rs. 50 on 26th March 1931, i.e. three weeks after the conclusion of the Delhi Settlement and also after "Government orders regarding the restoration of the confiscated property were received." The boat was handed over to the purchaser on the above date. Mahatma Gandhi complained about the matter to the Collector of Kaira towards the end of May or beginning of June 1931. On 23rd June the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, wrote to Mahatma Gandhi suggesting that if the purchaser was willing to return the boat to the original owner, the Department would consider the question of refunding the amount of the auction money to the purchaser but that the owner must make his own arrangements to come to terms with the purchaser. Mahatma Gandhi replying on 28th June, stated that it would be impossible for him to get hold of the purchaser and induce him to part with the boat and claimed that as the sale of the boat, being subsequent to the Settlement, was clearly in breach of it the only proper course was to pay the owner the market price of the boat. The Collector of Salt Revenue wrote on 4th July repeating the suggestion made by him in his earlier letter. Mahatma Gandhi placed the matter before the Home Secretary of the Government of India on 16th July 1931 and on 6th August the Collector of Salt Revenue informed Mahatma Gandhi that the purchaser had been persuaded to hand over the boat back to the original owner on Government paying him the auction amount but the boat would be actually handed over to the owner by the purchaser after Dusserah holidays, i.e. the third week of October, 1931, and that the owner should be informed of the steps taken in the matter. The owner of the boat will thus remain without any means of livelihood for full seven months. Inspite of the above fact, the Government reply to the complaint lodged by Mahatma Gandhi about three months previously is that "this matter had in fact been settled unknown to him, before Mr. Gandhi made the complaint.

COMPLAINT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

6. Navjivan Press not yet returned.

REPLY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

6. The delay in the return of the Press was not due to any dispute about the obligation of Government to return it, but about the question whether it should be returned at Bombay where it had been removed for sale during the civil disobedience movement by the Local Government, or at Ahmedabad where it was seized, Government were advised that the terms of the Settlement would be fulfilled if it were returned at Bombay. It was in fact returned at Ahmedabad.

REJOINDER.

6. The Government reply would seem to show as if they had gone out of their way to confer a favour on the owners of the Navajivan Press. The facts are that from 14th March to 4th August 1931 correspondence went on between Government and Mahatma Gandhi as to the interpretation of the word "return" in the relevant clause of the settlement and, therefore, whether the Navajivan Press which had been confiscated at Ahmedabad and removed to Bombay by Government should be returned to its owners at Ahmedabad or they were to come and take delivery of it at Bombay. The Government of Bombay on 13th May declined to give delivery at Ahmedabad. Mahatma Gandhi then offered to abide by any legal interpretation of the word which the Chief Justice of Bombay may give, but the offer was not accepted by the Government of India. They obtained the opinion of their own legislative department which obviously means the opinion of the Secretary, Legal Department. That opinion was communicated to Mahatma Gandhi. He, thereupon, obtained the opinion of two Ex-Advocates General and a distinguished lawyer of Bombay who all definitely opined that under the terms of the Settlement Government were bound to give delivery of the Press at the place from where it was removed, i.e., on the Navajivan Press premises at Ahmedabad. Even after receiving this opinion, the Government of Bombay at the time of giving delivery of the press at Ahmedabad wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi on the subject which discloses the mentality with which the Settlement is being worked. Thus runs the letter:

"I am directed to invite your attention to the Private Secretary to His Excellency's letter of the 4th July on the subject of the return ment of Bombay proposed to refer the whole case to Government of India and would willingly abide by their decision on the question of re-transporting it to Ahmedabad.

"In the meantime the Government of Bombay have seen the opinion of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, a copy of which was sent to you with Mr. Emerson's letter of the 5th|6th June. That opinion, as you aware, was to the effect that you could nto claim delivery of the press at a particular place.

"While the Government of Bombay have thus been confirmed in that their offer to give possession of the press at the place where it now is fully complies with the terms of the Settlement and that in consequence it would not be proper to charge the freight of the Press to the tax payers, they are now in a position to close the controversy in a manner requiring no surrender of principle on either side, sufficient private funds having been placed at their disposal for the express purpose of paying all the charges which will be incurred in delivering the press and its accessories at the office of the "Navajivan" newspaper. They are therefore issuing instructions accordingly, and they expect that their letter will be handed to you or your representative at the time of the delivery of the press."

The letter bears the date of 22nd July. The delivery of the press was given in Ahmedabad on the 4th August and in spite of the last sentence of the letter, the letter was delivered to the Manager of the Press three days after i.e. 7th August. It could reach Gandhiji's hands in Bombay only on the 8th. The failure of Government in carrying out the Settlement in such an obvious case as the return of the Navajivan Press cause full five months' delay involving no small inconvenience and expenditure to Mahatma Gandhi in getting his three weeklies and other publications properly printed during that period.

(To Be Continued).

Safeguards In India's Interest

The Assamiya Samrakshini Sabha, Gauhati, in a despatch to Mahatma Gandhi, London and to the Congress Working Committee says:

Primary consideration which must guide the making of any future constitution for India, is that no safeguard shall be acceptable to the Indian Nation which is not calculated to be in the interest of India.

The same principle must be applied to the provinces as well i. e. any safeguard in regard to any community in any province, be it Indian or foreign, major or minor, must not be acceptable which is not calculated to help the interest i.e. unhampered growth of the province according to the ideal of the local culture and tradition.

PROPOSED CUT OF 10 P.C.

Currency Association's Protest

A general meeting of the Bombay Currency Association held on Saturday last protested against proposed uniform cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of all except those drawing Rs. 40/- per mensem or below.

The meeting suggested that men in the Currency Office should be wholly exempted from any sort of cut in their pay and that if at all cut is necessary it should be on a graded scale, above hundred.

Government Servants' Protest Against Salaries' Cut.

A meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation of representatives of unions of Government Servants, on Friday last in the Soman Building, Girgaum, protested against the uniform rate of cut proposed to be effected in the salaries of the Government Employees. A series of public meetings has been arranged to give public expression to the feeling of resentment.

RETRENCHMENT IN MYSORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

The Retrenchment Committee in Mysore recommended specific proposals regarding the continuance, abolition or reduction of several allowances now given by the Government resulting in an ultimate saving of one lakh per annum.

Government in their order issued to-day have accepted them with a few modifications.

RETRENCHMENT IN RAILWAYS

Saving Of 775 Lakhs?

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and other members have signed the report of the Retrenchment Sub-Committee on railways.

It is understood that committee's recommendations effect a saving on basis of 1930-31 budget of seven and three-fourth crores of which five crores have been given effect to by railways and remaining have been recommended by Sub-Committee for earliest adoption.

Despite this economy, there is still a big gap to be met and the Sub-Committee in accordance with the terms of reference has recommended the appointment of a special committee with an expert element to examine the whole organisation of railways with a view to further retrenchment.—A. P.

UNIFORM CUTS IN SALARIES

Government Servants' Protest

Great resentment was expressed in the meeting of the managing body of the Central Board of the Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union, Bombay, comprising of the staff of the Customs, Salt and the Income-Tax Departments, at the Government's intention to apply a uniform percentage of cut to the salaries of all Government servants. Uniform cut thwarted the principles of economics, which could justify only a graded percentage of cut, if any, and the members regarded it as imperative that the three departments should be exempted from any such cut, especially because no revision was given to them during the last 11 years and because the work in these departments as well as revenue, was bound to increase due to additional taxes on customes, income-tax, and salt.

DR. MHASKAR'S MUNIFICENT DONATION

To Brahman Sabha, Bombay.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, M.A., M.D., has offered a donation of Rs. 41,000/- to the Management of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, out of which Rs. 15,000/- are to be reserved as permanent Fund and Rs. 5,200/- are to be paid annually for a period of five years as running expenses towards an independent lying-in hospital to be started and maintained by the Brahman Sabha for the poor Deccani Brahman Ladies. The Hospital will be named after his late daughter "SAUBHAGYAVATI KAMALABAI JOSHI LYING-IN HOSPITAL."

At Raipur.

(From A Correspondent)

RAIPUR, Oct. 3.

"Gandhi Week" programme is being carried out here most enthusiastically.

On the 2nd instant a crowded meeting was held and National Flag was hoisted. A Gandhi Ashram branch was also opened. Khadi is being sold and enrolment of Congress members and volunteers is briskly proceeding.

The local Municipal Committee has unanimously resolved to hoist the new national flag on the Municipal Hall on the 8th instant.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

BAYER

STERLING EXCHANGE: AN ADJUNCT OF DEPENDENCY.

We Want "Real Dominion Status Not Counterfeit Constitution."

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA ON TEN-YEAR PLAN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

POONA, Oc. 3.

Addressing the students of Sir Parsharambhau College on the occasion of the annual social gahering last night, Sir M. Visveswarayya made some striking observations on the burning topics of the day, namely, Currency and Exchange, Round Table Conference and the future constitution and unemployment. The news of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, he said, had come upon them with a startling suddenness. The rupee which was hitherto indirectly linked with gold was now definitely divorced from it, though it remained pegged to the fluctuating sterling. That was because Indians as the subjects of a dependency had no voice in choosing their currency system.

ADJUNCT OF DEPENDENCY.

Narrating his investigations into the problem during his travels in Japan and the United States of America, the speaker pointed out that opinions of experts in those countries were that sterling exchange was the adjunct of a dependency form of Government and that no advice from them would avail unless people in India had power to implement their own policies.

Referring to the Round Table Conference, he remarked that though, in the first session, some notable advance was made by accepting Federalism and Indian responsibility as the guiding principles of the new settlement, progress had been slow in other directions, due to difficulties attending the question of safeguards and reservations. According to the principles laid down by the League of Nations, minority communities could only claim protection for their culture, language and religion, but some of those minority communities demanded safeguards, because they enjoyed special privileges in the past. Others wanted them because they had hitherto been poor and depressed. If all the concessions demanded were granted, there would be very little of unity or nationalism left in the Central Government and the majority of the population would be unable to work its will.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

The real obstacle in the way seemed to the speaker to be the conflict of certain interests with the fundamental demands of Indian leaders. That question had not been boldly faced yet. Indians wanted real Dominion Status and not a counterfeit article that it would be if all reservations concerning Finance, Defence and foreign relations sought to be imposed were conceded. In all these discussions dominion constitutions and dominion practices had not been much in evidence regarding Indian State subjects.

Continuing the speaker observed that population of 79 millions was treated as if it did not amount to anything. There was less inclination to go by principle than to placate vested interests. However he hoped that in the end justice, consistency and statesmanship would gain the upper hand and a constitution would be evolved which would give general satisfaction and stand the test of time.

THE SOVIET EXAMPLE.

As regards present day unemployment, he favoured a ten-year plan of economic development, as is now being contemplated by China, following the example of Soviet Russia, where a five year plan was being worked out with rigorous punctuality and the best time in his opinion for the beginning of such a plan would be when the country got a free constitution. The main objects of the same should be nation-building and economic reconstruction.

Concluding Sir M. Visveswarayya struck an optimistic note about the future and urged organised teamwork by students, reminding them of the couplet:

"If everyone works and no one shirks,
You can raise the city from the dead".—A. P.
rialise.—A. P.

AMUSING PRESS CONTROVERSY.

Madras Hartal Echo.

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Local journalistic circles are considerably amused at the controversy carried on between the "Hindu" and the "Madras Mail."

On Wednesday morning, despite the decision to observe hartal, the "Hindu" came out with special supplement called "Tuesday Night Supplement" containing Sir George Schuster's Finance Bill speech and other news. The issuing of the supplement was criticised by the "Madras Mail" as bogus hartal. The "Hindu's" action was compared with a shopkeeper's attitude on hartal days who put up the shutters to please politicians and open backdoors to please customers.

The "Hindu" came out with a defence and the "Mail" again lashed the "Hindu" replying that the supplement was printed in the early hours of the dawn.

This has provoked a counter-reply from the "Hindu" justifying its conduct on the ground that day actually begins at 6 a.m.

"PEACE NEEDS A VICTORY NOW"

—:o:—

GIVE AND TAKE AT GENEVA.

BY VISCOUNT CECIL CHELWOOD

Public attention—so far as it is concerned with foreign affairs—is naturally fixed on the greater international controversies. They cause national passions and are, therefore, amusing to the average newspaper reader. Unfortunately that very fact increases the difficulty of their settlement. Take for instance, the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. Who can doubt that if it had not been thought to involve all sorts of consequences of a political character, the legal and economic questions which it raises would have been settled rapidly zand without difficulty? And so it has been with other sensational disputes.

I believe that an utterly false conception of the League of Nations exists in the minds of many people simply through their judgment being based upon the campaigns which have raged about a few notorious international controversies. To form a fair opinion of the League—and every intelligent person should have such an opinion—it is necessary to take into account the League's treatment of lesser questions. It is not so difficult to study the methods of the League in these cases: the smoke-screen is not so dense.

EFFECTIVENESS OF LEAGUE METHOD.

Let us take as an example the proposed convention to improve the means for preventing war. We completed our work of drafting this treaty on May 15th at Geneva. In a sense our proposals, prudent and moderate as they are, are all important. For what is the use of the League in the eyes of the average man unless it 'can' be depended upon, when national passions flare up, to prevent that first clash betwe the opposing forces which has often precipitated a war? sense our work was "une too since it did not relate to a tual incident. Its his xciting" good example of the any ac- fectiveness of Leag ory is a that first propos e methods. treaty as we ian Government It was to be d, in 1929, such a treaty, i.e., ave now prepared. neighbou a model bilateral to fores one which any two involv ing states would sign Leag all any crisis which might tis' a danger of war. At the s' ue Assembly in 1929 our Bri- A delegation suggested that it would become a general treaty, that is one which all members of the League could sign and observe as between themselves. It was then thrashed out in the Third Committee of the Assembly in 1929, and passed on to the standing committee of the League on Security and Arbitration. In the form of a draft with several alternative articles it came before the Assembly again last year and was discussed in committee, but there were still considerable differences in the points of view expressed by the French, British and Germans. Finally it was sent to a special committee which, as I have said, reached agreement after four days' deliberations last month. The treaty will now return to the Assembly in September, 1931, with every prospect of general acceptance.

CONVENTION TO PREVENT WAR.

The idea of the Convention is to give greater force to the more important provisions of Article 11 of the Covenant. This Article, which has already been invoked with success on several occasions to prevent war, declares that, on any threat of war, the League shall take any action which it may deem wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. I believe that this right of the organized society of nations to nip war in the bud is far more important than intervention after war has begun. It certainly enabled the Council to stop several wars, such as that between Bulgaria and Greece in 1925. The weakness of the Article is that, as drafted, any important decision under it requires the unanimous votes of the Council, including that of each of the parties to the dispute. Our new Convention provides a remedy for this defect in the vital case of incursions or threatened incursions into the territory of any state. If it is adopted the parties to it will have agreed that in case any of their armed forces shall have penetrated the territory or national waters of another country or any neutralized zone, they shall be instantly withdrawn on the demand of the Council; and subject to certain safeguards, where there is menace of war between states, the Council may direct the forces of each to retire behind a line to be fixed by the Council. The Council is further authorized to send inspectors to see that these movements are carried out; nor can either of the parties to the dispute prevent these decision by their vote. Finally, if either party violates the decision of the Council and war results, each High Contracting Party will consider that this constitutes 'prima facie' reason for holding that the violator is also the aggressor.

METHOD OF THE LEAGUE.

Observe the methods of the League as compared with the history of any collective attempt to prevent war before the League's foundation. In the old days failure to agree at the first stage in an international conference was generally fatal to any common agreement. Nowadays the emergence of conflicting national points of view only acts as a stimulus to a patient attempt to achieve agreement. Commissions may meet and disband, conferences come to an end, but the League goes on making it possible for the Governments to understand better one another's differences, and providing them stage after stage with a basis of discussion for overcoming these differences. A conclusive example of the old method is the attempt made at The Hague in 1899 and again in 1907 to get a satisfactory system of international arbitration set up. Effective arbitral machinery was vetoed by the obstinacy of one Power, and nothing could be done to bring it in ing. In the case which I describing agreement wa m now after repeated meeting reached of grave difficulties. s in spite culties were grave, and the difficand discussion th but by delay come. The Bri ey were overcontended at ish Government was a purel first that the Navy that it wo defensive arm, and impracti uld be unnecessary and fix a li able for the Council to ces r ne behind which naval forwa ust retire. Whether this o or was not a sound view. n further consideration the British decided to accept the principle of the equality of military and naval forces.

Again, the French at first insisted upon elaborate powers of inspection by the Council, and military sanctions to be begun automatically for a flagrant violation of the treaty ending in war. But several other Powers so disliked any increase in the provision for sanctions that the French accepted a more moderate proposal. It is provided that the Council shall have discretion to conduct an investigation on the spot if it desires to; and without a cut-and-dried definition of the aggressor the Convention will clearly facilitate the identification of the culprit. The Germans were anxious in this matter, as in the reduction of armaments, to secure the principle of international equality. They did not insist on all of their proposals, but obtained a general agreement that the powers of the Council under the new convention should extend to every case of threatened war, whether there be already a demilitarized zone or not. There were many other minor difficulties overcome, partly by the great ability of our Chairman, M. Politis, but even more by the "atmosphere" good sense which obtained in our Commission and the willingness of all its members to listen to reason.

"THE GENEVA ATMOSPHERE."

Now what is this famous Geneva atmosphere which is lauded by some and sneered at by others, and which I insist is so tangible a reality that it has got to be faced even by our romantic nationalists whether they like it or not, It is shortly this. Instead of insistence on a purely nationalist point of view, there is a recognition that the whole is greater than the part, and that to consolidate the peace of the world is the only effective way of achieving the security of each nation.

If it were possible to broadcast the spirit of discussion at Geneva it would be a revelation to those who write so glibly of the dictatorship of this power or that, and are for ever scrutinising every decision of the League to see which nation has succeeded in having its proposals most often adopted. The lesson would be of value to many nations. Perhaps some of my fellow countrymen would learn that reasonableness and common sense are not a British monopoly. Similarly the French desire for absolute symmetry and logical conclusions might be modified by a recognition that other national minds do not move in so precise a way. Finally, shall I be thought impertinent if I suggest that the very considerable extent to which German views succeeded in the Commission which I have described was in part due to the successful effort made by her representative, Herr Goepert, to appreciate the points of view of other nationalities? I read the comments which appear on League topics in the German Press and I cannot help noticing the assumption in some quarters that the League never does right. If it decides against German contentions the decision can only be explained by the extreme malignity of some nations and the culpable weakness of others. If the German contention succeeds, it is represented only as a partal and unwilling surrender to the overwhelming justice of the German case. I have no doubt that these opinions are quite honestly held: but do let us remember that it cannot be true that Germany or France or England or any other country is never wrong. Still less is it true that there is anything like a determined refusal by other countries to treat German claims fairly.

TOO MUCH "DEFEATISM."

The history of this Convention for improving the means of preventing war is surely evidence of that. Certainly, no such criticism as I have just adumbrated could be made against the German delegation in our Commission. On the contrary, they put their points forcibly and quite objectively, and were always ready to listen to arguments on the other side—with the happiest results, both for their country and for the cause of peace. For if our Convention is, as I have every reason to hope, adopted by the League as a whole, not only will it reinforce the Council's authority as a barrier against war, but an agreement between the States represented will be in itself valuable and opportune. May it be of good augury for further victories in the cause of common sense. The international situation is uneasy. There is too much "defeatism" in all countries among the friends of peace, too much impatience, too much mistrust. At a crisis of our history it was once said that "England needs a victory." Peace needs a victory now.—"The Spectator."

Field, Factory And Workshop.

(Continued from page 4.)

sis was engineered not simply to bring about a balancing of the Budget, but to balance the Insurance Fund."

SPECIAL LEVY.

The problem of providing an adequate scale of maintenance for the unemployed could not be solved on an insurance basis.

"We hold strongly," said he, "that it has become necessary to replace the present scheme by a State scheme of unemployment benefit, payable out of the national revenue, provided by means of a tax, of levy on all incomes, earned and unearned.

"Certainly none of the evidence regarding the financial condition of the country has caused me to alter my opinion that our proposal is the fairest and most effective method that can be adopted to provide for the maintenance of the unemployed."

The nation would pay dearly in the long run by economy cuts, the effect of which would be to impair the efficiency and restrict the scope of these services.

It was, moreover, mean and un-British to lay siege to the distress of the workers in their home.

No plea of economy was justified that curtailed the social services, which required rather to be enlarged and improved.

No demand for cuts could be conceded having regard to the resources of the nation, to its invested capital, its balance of trade, its volume of output, and its commercial importance in the life of the world.

WAR DEBTS.

Rather did they look as Trade Unionists in the other direction for the savings that required to be effected in the national interest.

In particular they looked to the possibilities of international co-operation in the effort to solve the problems, including the question of reparations and War Debts, that so adversely affected the world's industry and trade.

It was a source of gratification to them that it was still possible that one of their own Labour ex-Ministers, the product of their Trade Union Movement, would preside at the Disarmament Conference in the person of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Party's newly elected leader.

NOTHING MORE URGENT.

There was no problem more urgent. The crushing burden of expenditure upon armaments was one of the factors which kept the world impoverished.

Under the late Labour Government they had done, and were doing, all that one country could do to set a good example in this matter of armaments, but it was clear that further progress could only be made by international agreement.

It was their immediate task as a Trade Union and politically organised movement, proceeded Mr. Hayday, to frame the programme of industrial reconstruction which the Labour Party at the next General Election would ask the electors to support.

GENERAL ELECTION

The General Election could not now be long delayed.

It should be to them, as a Congress and a Trade Union Movement, a matter of gratitude and pride that organised Labour had freed itself from all responsibility for these events, and presented to the country a policy designed to defend true national interests and to carry the nation forward in constructive effort towards a new social order.

That position of freedom from the entanglements which threatened to destroy their political independence carried with it the imperative obligation to mobilise the resources of their organised movement, in men, in money, and in brains, for the greater struggles that lay ahead.—"Daily Herald."

ENGLISH TOURISTS IN RUSSIA

A Party's Experiences

(From a Correspondent).

A party of thirty-four English tourists arrived in the Thames from Russia. They were passengers on the Anglo-Soviet Shipping Company's steamship Smolny, and they had been in Russia for somewhat over a fortnight. The tour in Russia had been arranged by "Intourist," the State bureau that smooths the way for tourists, through the Workers' Travel Association, which acts as its agent in Great Britain. The tourists were almost as widely assorted as any thirty-odd people could be. There were young men and women who looked like some of our new "hikers," and elderly men and women who might have been school teachers. There were some enthusiastic Socialists of both sexes, and one or two pretty and well-dressed girls, and conventional-looking men who might as easily have been seen in Paris or Mentone.

They had been, they said, first to Leningrad and on to Moscow, to Kineshwma, and Ivanovo Voznesensk—which are in Central Russia,—to Nijni Novgorod, and for a 24-hour journey down the Volga. Of one thing they were quite certain—they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Their chief impressions about industry in Russia seem to have been gained at Ivanovo Voznesensk, which is within reasonable distance of Moscow.

"Vvanowo Voznesensk is" they said, "the Manchester of Russia. It is amazingly active. We saw the big new Textile factory. It is cabled a combinate factory because in it is done all the work of making cotton goods from treating the raw material to weaving, dyeing, and finishing. The raw cotton is brought from two sources—Turkestan and Egypt—and the two grades are usually mixed. There are 8,000 people already employed there. At present there are two seven-hour shifts, but there would be three seven-hour shifts if there were enough workers to be had. There is a serious shortage of clothing in Russia, especially of shirts.

A TOWN IN TRANSITION.

"Ivanovo Voznesensk was especially interesting because it is in a state of transition, even more so, that is, than the other places we visited. Asphalt streets are being made, and big blocks of flats are being rapidly bult for the factory workers. Sometimes one walks from a new and modern street to a rough road bordered with the old wooden houses. They are making a large square with big buildings all round, and at present there are still some of the old houses dotted about in the middle of the square.

"At Ivanovo we saw their communal kitchens and had a meal in one of them. It was good, and cheaper if not better than a canteen meal at an English factory. There was a soup, rye bread, meat, and vegetables, and a slice of melon. It is quite true that in Russia milk is very scarce. When, however, one of the party was ill we were able to get milk for him without difficulty. There is an unexpected shortage of various things—for instance, lemons—but we did not find a scarcity of butter."

The tourists agreed that most of the people looked happy and contented. "The most impressive thing to me," said one "was their enormous enthusiasm. They are all politically conscious, and their faith in Communism and the Five-Year Plan never seems to waver."

Without a guide travelling in Russia would, they all agreed, be almost impossible for any but the rich, even if they knew. Russian Prices in such few ordinary shops as they saw were extremely high but these prices did not ordinarily affect the workers, who obtained all their necessaries from the co-operative stores. Also the nominal amount of wages appeared to be of little importance compared with grade of the co-operative store to which the worker was attached.

THE "PALACE OF CULTURE."

Travelling was not expensive when one made a conducted tour. The inclusive charge for the twenty-eight days covered by their so-journ in Russia, and the two five-days voyages was £25. The tourists said that the Russians themselves travelled a great deal. The large numbers of erstwhile agricultural peasants who had been drafted into factories distant towns went at intervals to visit their relations in their native districts. There was also a great deal of travelling between Moscow and Leningrad.

"In Leningrad we saw the 'Palace of Culture,' which contains a library and a theatre seating 3,000, as well as propaganda rooms, including some specially set apart for riding peasants of superstitions. Everywhere there are bookstalls; there is a bookstall in every factory.

"In Leningrad we also saw the home for rescuing prostitutes. Its chief purpose seems to be merely to segregate unhealthy women and cure them. Afterwards they are advised to enter factories. But no pressure is used, and we were told that 65 per cent. returned to the streets after being restored to health.

"We were astonished by the great hospital in Leningrad. It is called the 'Factory of Health,' and consists of 30 buildings of two or three storeys. It has its own vegetable gardens, piggeries, laundries, and so on. It is so large that 200 beds were vacant when we saw it."—"Manchester Guardian".

WHEN MAHATMAJI REACHED PARIS

"Tumultuous Welcome"

The Paris Correspondent of the "Evening Standard," London cabled to his paper in mail week:—

Gandhi received a tumultuous welcome from hundreds of Indian and Parisian admirers when he arrived by express train from Marseilles at 6.30 a.m. to-day (Sept. 12.)

The platform could not hold the vast audience that awaited at this early hour to greet the Indian leader, and in response to the cries of his admirers he walked quickly along the platform to the barrier. There he mounted "wheelbarrow and thanked them for their reception. He had, however, to sprint fifty yards to catch his train, which had started to leave the station.

The express was 20 minutes late when it arrived, and this was mainly due to the fact that at Lyons a French admirer presented the Mahatma with a pedigree goat, presumably to ensure that he should have a ready supply of fresh goat's milk during his stay in England.

OFFICIALS BRUSHED ASIDE.

As the train arrived Gandhi appeared with his usual smile at the window of his sleeping saloon, with the other Congress delegates to the Round Table Conference grouped behind him. Dozens of people at once rushed forward, brushing the station officials aside. Scores of cameras clicked, and the gloom of the station platform was dissipated by the frequent flashlights.

Gandhi spent nearly a quarter of an hour in shaking hands with his admirers, who crowded round shouting and dancing with joy.

The President of the Hindu Merchants' Association welcomed Gandhi officially, and several Indian women presented him with bouquets of flowers.

The crowd behind the platform barriers meanwhile were clamouring for him to come forward and give a speech, but it was getting late, and the guard was already getting ready to blow his trumpet. The Mahatma, with an engaging smile, asked the guard whether he had time.

The guard hesitated, looked at his loin cloth, walked briskly to the excited crowd waving hats and sticks about 50 yards away. He nodded, and Gandhi, wearing hil loin cloth, walked briskly to the barriers.

A SPRINT FOR THE TRAIN

Amid renewed cheering Gandhi thanked them for their reception, and then, catching the eye of the guard, jumped down from the barrow, avoided the gasping hands of his friends, and spinted to the door of his carriage.

Many admirers rushed along the platform after the train as it drew away towards the coast and England.—"Central News."

HIS DREAM.

As Gandhi's train slowed down (says Reuter) he remarked:

"It is forty years since I came to Paris as a student. I feel thrilled to be in the free atmosphere of one of the world's greatest Republics again. It is my dream that India may one day enjoy such privileges of liberty, equality and fraternity as France."

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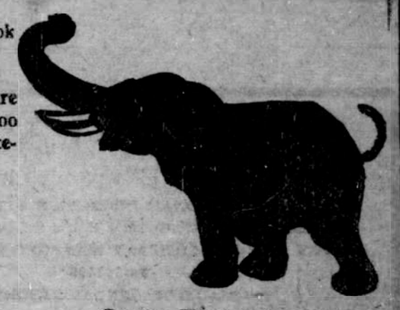

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STRONG, WHITE TEETH AND FRAGRANT BREATH

Bombay Cotton Market

AMERICAN CROSS RATE CONTROL PRICE CHANGES

Undertone Healthy

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Rapid changes in the American Cross Rate is creating quick fluctuations in the prices of Broach Cotton in the local market. On Saturday sudden rise in Liverpool was responsible for a smart rise in Broach A.-M. delivery to Rs. 162-. But disappointing New York advices has led cotton operators to believe for Rs. 158/1 Broach Cotton at the opening this noon.

HEAVY BUYING.

Surprisingly, business began with Broach A./M. at Rs. 159/8 on Mahajan terms and by noon prices had gone upto Rs. 162/-.

When business commenced at noon under East India Cotton Contract at Rs. 162/- for Broach A./M. there were thick rumours about further weakness in the price of sterling. Of course, there cannot be any quotation at this time from London, but several local merchants are anxiously getting private cables about the prospects of the sterling situation. It appears that some operators were persistent buyers; which in conjunction with nervous short covering hardened prices to Rs. 164/-.

SMALL RELAPSE.

At this level the demand was satisfied and a wave of profit taking sales, swayed prices to Rs. 161/8. The market showed considerable resistance at this level and prices steadily recovered to Rs. 162/8. The market ruled quiet but steady for some time awaiting Liverpool opening advices.

On parity one will expect Liverpool market to open at a decline of 37 points but owing to rapid changes in American Cross Rate, it is becoming absolutely impossible to arrive at any reliable expectation.

CHANGE IN TIME.

Summer time is abandoned in Great Britain from to-day and clocks are setback by one hour. Thus all cables from Liverpool will be delayed by one hour and opening prices of Liverpool cotton will not be received before 3-30 p.m. till March 1932.

LIVERPOOL OPENS STEADY.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and prices in our market fluctuated around Rs. 162.

Later on easier advices from Liverpool, induced increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 160/8. The decline was soon recovered by weak quotations of sterling.

WEAKNESS OF STERLING.

Sterling Dollar Cross Rate in London opened at 3.70 against previous closing at 3.94 1/2. This news influenced big demand from professional operators and prices reacted the highest level of the session at Rs. 164.

Towards the close there was long liquidation and prices ruled a shade easier and closed as under:—

BETTER OUTLOOK.

The undertone of the market is healthy and now there seems to be no reason for any important decline. Import duty on foreign cotton is bound to increase the consumption of our cotton in this country The relative cheapness of Indian cotton owing to Exchange will also induce big export demand. Thus we have before us very bright outlook and our stocks are very low. This means that prices of cotton must improve in the long run.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Broach A-M.	163/8
Oomra D-J.	142
Bengal D-J.	123

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

Oct.	89.50	plus. 3.90
Jan.	89.70	,, 2.00
April	94.90	,, 1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

50 Motiram Vagaji Veraval 142
162 Motiram Vagji Bantva 143 3/4
32 Motiram Vagji Anjar Kucho 147
110 G G Kesha & Co. Dondaicha 133 1/2
91 G G Kesha & Co. Arvi 146 1/4
100 G G Kesha & Co. Khamgaon 146
131 G G Kesha & Co., Ellichpur 143
100 Khimji Damji Miyagaon 146 3/4
100 Gokuldas Dossa Katol 7 on to Umra.
100 B. Karshundas Wun 151 1/2
250 Oshman Suleman Jalgaon 142 3/4.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 5.

Bengal Superfine	133
Bengal Fine	128
Bengal F. G.	123
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	123
Wardha-Hingt Fine	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	152
Yeotmal Fine	145
Arvi Fine	146
Amraoti Fine	143
Khamgaon-Akole Fine	143
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia F. G.	130
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	148
Jalna/Sallu F.G.G.S.	142
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	144
Burwah Sanavad Fine	145
Ujain/Shujaulpur Fine	145
Broach Fine	160/61
Broach F.G.	152/54
Cambodia	222/27
Miraj/Sangli	187/92
Compta Food	197/202
Jinja	247/52
Busoga	257/62

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	3-10-31	This year.
Khandesh	...	363
Central India	...	1,118
Barsi and Nagar	...	409
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	93
Berar	104	2,886
Central Provinces	254	982
Total Oomras	358	5,851
Dholera	...	398
N.-W. Provinces	...	602
Rajputana	...	264
Sind-Punjab	...	1,619
Broach	...	2,215
Coompta & Dharwar	...	593
Westerns Northerns	...	386
Cocoanada	...	2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	288
Persian	...	269
American	...	10,917
Egyptian & African	108	10,912
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	53
Total	466	34,369

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
1st Sept. to 1st Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.

	3-10-31	This year.
Europe	1,045	20,966
Japan & China	2,000	60,653
Coast Ports	...	5,923
Up-country by Rail	..	11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,753
Total	3,045	1,20,304

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
F. P. Bales.
Receipts to date 3-10-31 1931-32 1542000, 1930-31 2685000.
Receipts to date 3-10-31 1931-32 63000, 1930-31 66000.
Exports to date 3-10-31 1931-32 852000, 1930-31 1361000.
Stock at Ports 2-10-31 1931-32 3318000, 1930-31 2723000.
Stock Interior Towns 2-10-31 1931-32 945000, 1930-31 949000.
Stock Liverpool 2-10-31 1931-32 789000, 1930-31 732000.
Visible Supply 2-10-31 1931-32 5779000, 1930-31 5151000.
Quantity in Sight 2-10-31 1931-32 2195000, 1930-31 3359000.
Quantity out of Sight 2-10-31 1931-32 1630000, 1930-31 1309000.

AMERICAN CROSS RATE.
London, Oct. 5.
Previous London Closing 3.94 1/2
Previous N. Y. Closing 3.85
To-day's London Opening 3.79

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Nov Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 359
Banks selling T T 358
Banks buying T T 345
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 652
Banks buying D D 752
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 178 nominal
Banks selling 60 days 162
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 85 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 70

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.86 3rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/5 1/2 3rd inst
London/Paris 97.50 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 27.87 3rd inst
London/Switzerland 19.75 3rd inst.
London/Italy 76.00 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-4-3 2nd inst. £5-6-7 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 15 15/16 2nd inst. 16 3/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/8 2nd inst. 16 9/16 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 25/32 p.c. 2nd inst. 5 25/32 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 6 3/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 2nd inst. 16 9/16 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

	bales.
Berar	104
Central Provinces	254
East Africans	108
Cotton	466
	cwts.
Wheat	3,439
Linseed	23
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	106
Gingellyseed	381
Groundnuts	14,921
Castorseeds	11,264
Rice	6,424
Myrabollams	475
Cottonseeds	1,754
Gram	1,491
Joowar	5,336
Barley	785
Kuffree	670
Coal	1,488
	tons.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	25	11	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	25	8	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	25	9	0
Silver, Ready	56	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	53	0	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	53	0	0

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Parker Duofold

STOCKS AND SHARES

Uncertain Political Outlook Make Business Impossible

GOVT. SECURITIES QUIET

Bombay, Oct. 5.

There was nothing doing today on the Stock Exchange. Uncertain political outlook is restricting business and operators have no nerves to increase their commitments. The market opened somewhat better and without any important change, closed flat.

Government Securities ruled quiet, 3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 52/2 and declined to Rs. 51/11/- on long liquidation. At this level there was scattered short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 51/14.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Bombay Dyeing 677,80,75,77,-76.77
Century 200,197
Colaba 71

Crescent 55
Fazul 332,30,33,31,33
Indore 308,10
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 275,71,75,74
New Great 113,12,15
Pearl 180,76,80,77
Simplex 51
Swadeshi 215,16,13
Burma 340,35,40,37 40
Hydro 107
Tram 100-10,100-15
Deff. 315,26
Ord. 28-8,28-6,8,29,29-2.28-14
Bundi 14.6.4
Indian 175,70,71
Katni Ord. 153.
Alcock 95

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 5.

100	Ahm. Advance	245
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95.0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677.8
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	197 3
500	Central India P.	403.12
100	Central India	274-6
100	Colaba	71-4
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	55
250	Currim.	46-4
250	David	80
250	Dawn	680
200	Ed. Sassoon	30
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	3-2
250	Fazulbhoy	333-12
100	Finlay	66-4
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	83-2
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	310
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kastoorchand	8-4
100	Khatau	60
100	Kohinoor	110-10
250	Laxmi	715
100	Madhowji	10-4
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	700-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000	Morarji	310-0
50	Mysore	97-8
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	115
100	New City	43-12
250	Pabani	94-6
250	Pearl	177-8
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1525
250	Simplex	51-4
100	Swan	65
100	Swadeshi	213-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1,165-0
1000	Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	63
50-25	Central	14
£10-5	Eastern	62
500	Imperial	371-4
500-125	Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50	India	74
5	Union	2-15

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	14-4
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	171-14
100	Katni 1st P.	102-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	102
40	Katni Def.	595
100	Katni	153-2
10	Punjab P.	8-10
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	172-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-6
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-2
200-100	Oriental	1480
10	Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	100
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	565
50	Bom. Tram P.	59-8
50	Bom Tram	100-5
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100	Tata Hydro	107-8
1000	Tata Power P.	1065
1000	Tata Power	350

RAILWAYS.

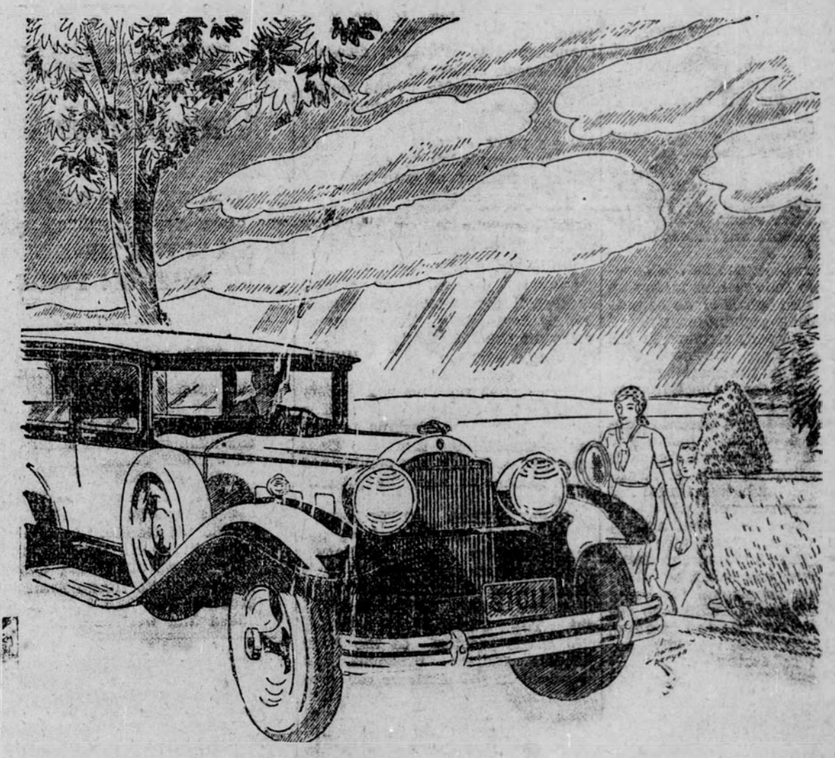
500	Ahm. Prantij	372-8
100	Amritsar Patti	96-8
100	Central Province	70-4
100	Dho. Barramati	75
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhoa	50
500	Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10	Central India	0-4
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	107
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43-3
30	Tata Steel D	326-4
75	Tata Steel	28-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	95
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	177-8
50	Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125	Bombay Burma Old	340
50	Bom. Burma New	119-6
100	Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15	Scindia	6-1-0
3 1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	51-14
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94



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The trustees, the Tulsidas Gopalji Charities Rs. 1,000; Extra Grant-in-Aid from the Bombay Municipality for the year 1931-32 Rs. 1,000; Seth Habib Ismail, Warden Road, Bombay Rs. 500; the trustees, the Kanji Khetsey Charities Rs. 730; Seth Chunilal Girdharlal Parekh [redacted] Ahmedabad Rs. 251; Seth Lalji Goculdas, merchant, Bombay Rs. 251; the Agents, Lloyds Triestino & Marittima Italiana Navigation Cos. Rs. 250; the Jacob Haji Esa Charitable Trust Rs. 250; Mr. and Mrs. B.P. Wadia Rs. 200; the Mysore Association, Girgaon, Bombay Rs. 200; the Chicago Radio and Telephone Co. Rs. 101; Agent, P. & O. Navigation Co. Rs. 100; Dr. M.G. Kher, Medical Practitioner, Bombay Rs. 80; Seth Hooseinbhoy Abdoolbhoy Lalljee, merchant, Bombay Rs. 75; Mr. J.N. Bhawoo of Messrs. Narotamdas Bhawoo and Company, Jewellers, Bombay Rs. 51; Seth Lovji Kallanji, Merchant, Bombay Rs. 51; Mr. C.N. Kanuga, Advocate, High Court, Bombay Rs. 51; Mr. D.F.R. Joshi, merchant, Bombay Rs. 51; Mrs. M.N. Desai, Patient Rs. 25; Miss Sunderbai Tribhuvandas, Patient Rs. 25; A Sympathiser Rs. 25. Amount below Rs. 25 Rs. 76. Total Rs. 6,513.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1931.

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Premier Takes Orders From Aga Khan

STORY OF GAG ON SIR ALI IMAM

SINISTER PLOT TO TORPEDO ROUND TABLE

Wreck Imminent On Minorities Issue?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Ambedkar are determined to prove loyal to those who have nominated them to the Round Table Conference. They are, therefore, making their best efforts to see that Mahatma Gandhi fails in the present communal negotiations.

The Minorities' Committee which adjourned last Monday will decide the fate of the whole Conference, instead of Federal Structure Committee.

During the period of adjournment, a special informal committee has been working. Besides these conversations, negotiations, and private talks have occupied the minds of a considerable number of the delegates. But where are these confabulations leading to? Will they end in a final solution of the main problem

The reply is definitely in the negative.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S NEW ROLE.

Mahatma Gandhi is an optimist. In order to achieve fruitful results, he daily offers fresh terms to meet the Muslim demands. but then Mr. Ambedkar has earned the reputation on all hands as being the "snake in the Indian garden." He has challenged the Congress leader in utterly discourteous and contemptuous language, beause he refused to give special representation to the Depressed classes in the legislatures.

Sir Hubert Carr, the European representative follows him taking up the cudgels on behalf of, as he puts it, his floating population, but a definite permanent element in the life of the Indian nation". This was his plea for the special resservation of seats for the European community in India.

He is followed by a Christian nominee who does not hesitate to pour oil on troubled waters. If only in an ironical way. Mr. Pannirelvam told Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting: "your word will be law. You are not an ordinary individual. So you must give my community special representation." Dr. Ambedkar was taken to task even by his supporters for being rude to Mahatma Gandhi who occupied the chair. At the meeting, the Mahatma himself mildly rebuked him by asking him "why don't you slip into my chair."

HANGMAN'S JOB.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Jinnah and the Aga Khan have found an excellent comrade in Dr. Ambedkar to do the hangman's job for them.

While Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan was prepared to accept a 25 per cent. representation in British India, Mr. Jinnah roared at a meeting: "we must have all our 14 points." He had evidently forgotten last year's Muslim claim of 1/3rd representation in the Federal Legislature. If the Moslems get what they demand, their representation will be equal to the representation of the Indian States in the Federal Legislature.

HINDU LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

The Hindu leaders in spite of their differences with Mahatma Gandhi who believes in a complete surrender by the Hindus as against arbitration in the matter of the communal dispute, are keeping quiet, so as not to give the Moslems an opportunity to say that they (the Hindu leaders) broke off the negotiations.

I understand that even Dr. Moonje humbled himself down before Mahatma Gandhi who pulled his beard and humorously told him: "Well, I shall equally pull the Muslim beard, and see that national unity is achieved." The Hindu leaders say that if Swaraj is assured, then they are ready for surrendering everything to the Muslims in love, but instead the Muslims are bullying the Hindus at the behest of the enemies of India.

DIE-HARDS JUBILANT.

On the whole, instead of coming any way nearer a solution on various questions, parties are as far from each other as before, and today these private conferences and negotiations have created bitterness and unnecessary irritations amongst all.

Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey might not be feeling quite unhappy over the situation that has developed, while the Muslims are jubilant.

over the situation they have themselves invited under the direct instigation of the "Die-hards" who have promised to get them everything from the British Government, when Gandhiji declares the failure of his efforts.

PREMIER AS HENCHMAN.

Government have every reason to congratulate themselves on their successful manoeuvres. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Premier in spite of his pretended impartiality did not allow Sir Ali Imam to speak at the first meeting of the Minorities Committee. Sir Ali Imam realising that the Premier's speech was wholly encouraging to the Muslims, informed the Premier that though he had not been delegated to speak on behalf of any body, he as belonging to the Nationalist Muslim Party wanted to put before the Conference that Party's point of view and begged him for permission to speak. The Premier instead of granting the necessary permission looked at the Muslims in the meeting and the Aga Khan promptly said that there was no need for a speech.

While Mr. Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Jinnah are preparnig their final bombshell for to-morrow's meeting by demanding the postponement of the Federal Committee ending a solution of the Hindu-Muslims problems. Dr. Ambedkar declares that nothing will satisfy him, as the Congress is treating the Sikhs and the Muslims as nearer to the Hindus than the Depressed Classes who are condemned as untouchables and unapproachables.

TORY PRESS ATTITUDE.

The British Die-hards have begun to express their jubilation over the whole issue, and to-day's papers have already started a campaign against Mahatma Gandhi. The "Observer" proclaims: "No single problem in the huge complex Indian problems can be solved in the spirit of the present Congress ideas. No good can come, until that body, instead of working for its own ultimate supremacy over all India—a vain dream—adopts an altered attitude towards the whole unparalleled question of Indian minorities."

"The Daily Chronicle" announces in bold types under the caption "Gandhi's Failure": "We made much of Gandhi, gave him publicity, photoed him with Chaplin, and so many others have been vainly pinning their faith in him that he can settle the Hindu-Muslim problems, but from the conversations that have been taking place, we notice that he cannot settle the Minorities issue, and the British Government will have to offer help."

BREAK-DOWN IMMINENT.

From conversations with the Indian delegates, it may be gathered that it is likely that the Conference will break down in the next few days. One delegate is already preparing to sail, believing that failure is as certain as the falls of the Niagara.

"The Muslims are keen that the British Government triumphs over Mahatma Gandhi," he adds.

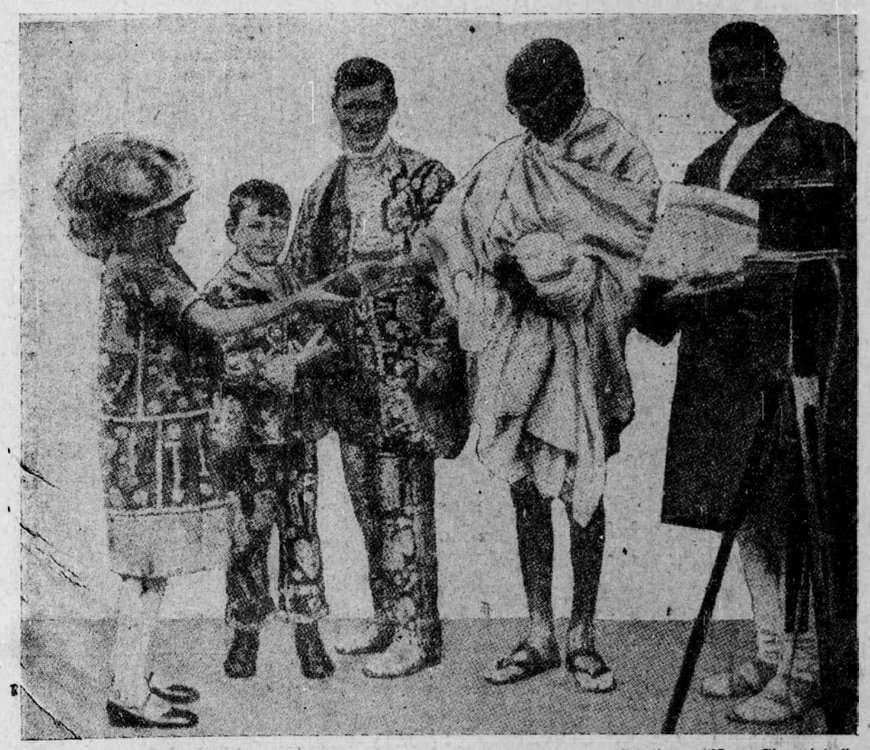
Mr. Shaukat Ali has opened a Khilafat Office in Picadilly, where a Khilafat flag flutters as also at his residence and on his motor-car.

DURAND FOOTBALL FINAL ENDS IN DRAW.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Final of the Durand Football Tournament which was replayed to-day between the Devons and the Border Regiment ended in a draw and will be replayed to-morrow.—A.P.

S. AFRICAN ORANGES FOR MAHATMA.



Courtesy: "News Chronicle."

Mahatma Gandhi being presented with oranges from South Africa by the daughter of the Pearly King of Hoxton at Kingsley Hall, Bow, London.

"Gandhiji Intrigues Me Greatly"

DR. NORWOOD LIKENS HIM TO CHRIST

"A LITTLE HINDU TALKING ON BEHALF OF 250 MILLION POOR AND NAKED PEOPLE."

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, October 4.

"This man Gandhi intrigues me greatly," declared Mr. Norwood of the City Temple in a sermon in London. He expressed the opinion that Gandhiji had got hold of a great principle, if it could only be worked out. (?) There were 250 million people in India, who had only one poor meal a day, yet Gandhiji had the audacity to tell them that they could get what they wanted by Soul Force.

Dr. Norwood wished that we had a little more of that Indian idea in our midst. "There are some evils which we never conquer except by Soul Force, and Militarism is one of them." He likened Gandhiji in some respects to Christ, saying "Christ faced the world without weapons and without organisation. May be, we are seeing something not altogether different when we see a little Hindu come here to stand up in the midst of a great Empire and talk, on behalf of 250 million people, so poor, naked and wretched, as to be hardly worth counting."

More Gold For "World's Gayest City"

CONSIGNMENTS BEING RECEIVED

PARIS & NEW YORK BOAST OF GOLD WORTH 1175 MILLIONS STERLING

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Despite the fact that, according to its last weekly statement, the Bank of France already holds 475 million sterling worth of gold destined for Paris were is still pouring into Paris. 15 tons of fold destined for Paris were disembarked at Cherbourg, today, from the Liner "Europa," while another consignment is expected to-morrow. Between them, New York and Paris hold about 1175 millions sterling of the world's gold stocks.—Reuter Special.

"Old John" Inconsolable

"Old John," Sir Thomas Lipton's Cingalese servant, is inconsolable at the death of his master. He says that he cannot continue to live in England, and will leave for Ceylon as soon as things have settled up.—Reuter Special.

COULD NOT BEAT MOLLISON'S RECORD

Kingsford Smith's Bad Luck

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Athens.—Kingsford Smith, who arrived at Tatoi aerodrome at 7 p.m., interviewed by Reuter, said that he could not beat Mollison's record for Australia-England flight now, but he intended to beat him in return flight from England to Australia. His landing at Milab spoiled everything. The Turkish police treated him as a suspicious character. Angora Government's permission to leave Milas arrived this morning.—Reuter Special.

Mysterious Earthquakes

SEISMOGRAPHS OSCILLATI FOR HOURS TOGETHER

11 Entombed Miners Rescued

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Mysterious earthquakes have been recorded, according to messages from Sydney and Wellingdon. Seismographs of the observatory at Sydney agitated uninterruptedly from 7/18 in the evening to 1/30 in the morning. The scene of the earthquake thus recorded is believed to be 1930 miles north North-west, possibly in Solomon islands. Seismographs at the Wellingdon Observatory oscillated for over two and a half hours from 7/15 in the morning.

The earthquake which is considered to be of very great magnitude is estimated to have occurred 4,000 miles away.

11 ENTOMBED MINERS RESCUED.

A Berlin telegram reports severe earthquake shocks in Upper Silesia which caused falls of the roof of a coalmine entombing eleven miners, all of whom, however, have been rescued.—Reuter. Special.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Paris.—A shower of sticks and glasses thundered into the ring at the Jeff Dickson's new Palais de Sports denoting the spectators' disagreement with the judge's decision in awarding the Flyweight Championship to the holder Frankie Genaro over the French challenger Angelmann. The pandemonium of shrieks and missiles lasted half an hour. The remainder of the programme was abandoned. —Reuter's Special.

WITH THE DEAN AT CANTERBURY

Mahatma Attends Evening Service

MOVE FOR QUIET WEEK-ENDS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Gandhiji attended the evening service at the Canterbury Cathedral, sitting by the side of the Dean, with whom he returned to the Deanery after the Service.

Prior to beginning his day of silence, at three in the afternoon, Gandhiji had a talk with the Dean. He is spending the day quietly at the Deanery, as he greatly needs physical rest.

Arrangements are being made for Gandhiji having a similar quite at week-ends. As the work in London is a serious strain on his constitution. His programme of speech-making will, thereforee, be curtailed. A large crowd watched the Deanery throughout the day, most interested in Gandhiji. Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM SETTLEMENT

Sir J. Simon On How To Secure Basis

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Broadcasting to America on India to-night, Sir John Simon emphasised that the Hindu-Muslim Settlement imposed from without would have little prospect of success or permanence. Only on agreement between them would form a secure basis. He referred to the position of princes and depressed classes, and emphasised that India did not present a single problem which could be disposed of by dwelling on aspiration or devising a formula, but vast bundle of most difficult questions in which, in India's own interest, friendly and practical co-operation of Britain was essential.—Reuter.

Counter-Blast To Anti-Fascist Move

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rome.—Last night's incursion by an aeroplane dropping anti-Fascist leaflets has been swiftly answered by a patriotic demonstration. By midnight 25,000 Fascists gathered in the Piazza Collona and were addressed by the Federal Secretary of Rome, Nino, Daroma, accompanied by the whole Directorate of the capital. The crowd responded enthusiastically.—Reuter's Special.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFRIDIS

Successful Conclusion

BLOCKADE OF TRIBE RAISED

PESHAWAR, Oct. 4.

A Communique issued by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province says:

Negotiations with the Afridis which have been proceeding at Jamrud in the Khyber Pass during the past fortnight have now been brought to a successful conclusion. As is well known the Afridis have been under blockade for over a year on account of incursions made by them into Peshawar district in the summer of 1930 and of their refusal to accept terms which the Government in consequence was forced to impose upon them. Most important of these terms were, firstly, acceptance of occupation by Government of Aka Khei and Kajuri plains which adjoin the administrative border of Peshawar District, which has been forced upon the Government by the misbehaviour of the Afridis and which is regarded by it as essential safeguard against the repetition of incursions made last year, and secondly the forfeiture of tribal allowances during the period of the Afridis' refusal to accept the terms imposed by the Government. The negotiations which have now resulted in unconditional acceptance by the Afridis of the Government's terms, were at one time in danger of interruption as a result of information received that the M. E. S. Hindu Suboverseer who was kidnapped in Kohat district on 22nd September had been taken to Tirah.

The Jirga were at once told that the continuance of the negotiations was impossible until the Sub-Overseer had been brought in safety. Messengers were at once sent off to the tribe by the Jirga which itself remained at Jamrud, and on the 1st October the kidnapped man was brought in. Negotiations were then resumed and on 3rd October the Jirga was interviewed by the Chief Commissioner and an agreement drawn up and ratified on behalf of the whole tribe.

The Jirga acknowledged that the Afridis by their own acts had broken their agreements with the Government and had brought upon their own heads the punishment inflicted upon them. They expressed a desire for peace and the renewal of their former friendly relations with the Government, and accepted the Government's decision to confiscate their allowances, and to take such measures as it thought necessary for the maintenance and protection of roads and posts in Aka Khel and Kajuri Plains under the terms imposed, and now accepted by them.

Government on its side has agreed as an act of grace, to impose no fine upon the tribe and to restsore in future tribal allowances on the usual conditions of good conduct and territorial responsibility. The blockade of the tribe has now been raised and in a few days the usual Afridi autumn immigration into the plains will be in full swing.—A. P.

A CLASH BETWEEN MONARCHISTS & REPUBLICANS

TWO INJURED: THREE ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Madrid.—For the first time a definite clash between Monarchists and Republicans occurred in Madrid, last night, when the supporters of Jose Primo de Rivera, son of the ex-Dictator, who is a candidate for Parliament, collided with the adherents of Manuel Cossio, the Republican-Socialist Coalition Candidate. Shouts of "Death to the Republic" and "Viva Primo," from the Monarchists punctuated the fray in which two young Republicans were injured and three Monarchists arrested by the Police.—Reuter's Special.

Japanese Destroyers For Shanghai

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Tokio.—Four Japanese destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai owing to the increasing gravity of anti-Japanese movement in the region of the Yangtse River.—Reuter's Special.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA

Managing Director's Statement

SCHEME TO GIVE DEPOSITORS "16 ANNAS IN RUPEE"

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Managing Director of the People's Bank of Northern India, which suspended payments on Tuesday last, has issued the following statement to the Press:

The Directors of the General Board of the People's Bank of Northern India, Ltd., discussed, to-day, the present situation. They also considered various letters and telegrams received from the Bank's shareholders and depositors, and have given consideration also to public opinion expressed through the press. The Directors are proposing to put forward the following proposals, among others, to shareholders and depositors in the hope that they will lead to the resumption of work by the Bank within reasonable time.

1. Payment of interest to depositors every half year.

2. Deposit accounts upto Rs. 100 to be paid forthwith with interest due. This is considered necessary in the interest of economy.

3. To allow depositors to credit their deposits at full value with interest in their own loan accounts or in that of their friends.

4. Immediate reduction in expenditure to the fullest extent possible compatible with the interests of the Bank.

DETAILS BEING WORKED OUT.

In order, however, to be able to put forward for the information of the public a detailed scheme, certain figures and details have to be worked out, which matter is in hand; and consultation with the Directors of branches and their Managers is considered essential. The General Board is arranging a meeting with them for 8th October and will be in a position to complete the scheme within two days, and take consultation on Thursday as aforesaid. So far as details have been worked out, it is hoped that the scheme to be put forward will enable the depositors to receive their 16 annas with interest and that it will safeguard the interest of shareholders."—A. P.

Industrial Accidents And Labour Commission's Recommendations

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Mr. Shillidy making a statement on the Assembly resolution about the recommendations concerning prevention of industrial accidents adopted at the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference said that Government had now obtained the views of local governments on the subject. They showed general agreement on the principle underlying the recommendation, but there was a good deal of difference of opinion on details. Government felt that the recommendations were good, but they did not feel the necessity of undertaking legislation for the present, as, in their opinion, much of the ground had been covered by the recommendations of the Labour Commission. These recommendations were now receiving the consideration of Government.

Mr. Shillidy pointed out that good many recommendations of the Labour Commission lay in the sphere of local governments. As far as the Government of India was concerned, he, without commiting the Government, stated that it was hoped to introduce some legislation at the winter session of the Central Legislature.—A.P.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS "EN ROUTE" TO KASHMIR

Arrested In Sialkot District

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A Sialkot message states that Moulana Mazharali and a party of 144 Muslim volunteers were arrested to-day at Gafowali in Sialkot district under Section 144 while marching towards Kashmir State. Before arresting them the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot declared the party unlawful and ordered them to disperse but the failure to obey the order led to their arrest.—A. P.

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